

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RONALD REAGAN NATIONAL
AIRPORT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if I had my way Ronald Reagan would not only have the key airport in Washington named after him, he'd have his face on Mt. Rushmore.

But for now, renaming the airport will do. His birthday comes in a few days, and this would be a fitting present. A few years ago, Mr. Speaker, we sent President Reagan another fitting present, passage of the line item veto, which he championed so vigorously during his administration. Why such honors for the former President? In all due respect to the current and previous occupants of the White House, Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan left a positive stamp on the political life of this country that even present and future presidents will never erase.

It was my great privilege, Mr. Speaker, to serve as one of Ronald Reagan's group of core congressional advisors, along with such outstanding leaders as former Congressman Bob Walker, and present Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT. And it was a singular honor to carry President Reagan's water on foreign affairs in the House, because it was his leadership that led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Empire.

His leadership was equally effective in economic policy. Recently, a survey of leading American businessmen attributed today's strong economy precisely to Reaganomics. Those businessmen made it clear that although President Clinton is the beneficiary, he is by no means the cause, of that prosperity.

And finally, Ronald Reagan set a moral tone for this country solidly rooted in traditional American virtues. His personality, his sense of humor, his ability to distill complex issues into language everyone understood, and finally, his total lack of guile and malice disarmed his critics and made us all feel good once again about being Americans.

The political landscape was littered with the bones of critics who underestimated him until the very last moment in 1989, when he climbed aboard the helicopter carrying him away from Washington for the last time. It was not the same Washington that greeted him in 1981. Ronald Reagan changed the very vocabulary of this city. And when we finally balance the budget and dig Americans out from the mountain of debt built by Ronald Reagan's critics, it will be the greatest birthday present of all.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by saying, "Mr. President—and for me Ronald Reagan will always be 'Mr. President'—I miss you, your country misses you, and we all wish you the happiest of birthdays with many returns."

IN HONOR OF ROBERT J. FROST

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for my colleagues to stand with me today to pay tribute to Officer Robert J. Frost of New York for his bravery and selflessness.

He is already called the "Christmas Angel" by the Pareja family. He had simply made the decision to stay late at work one night, and on his usual walk home is when he noticed the strong smell of smoke. Because he followed his hunch that something was terribly wrong, he is credited with helping a family of 9 escape from their burning home. You could say it was fate that brought together Transit Officer Frost and the Pareja family. I would say, like them, that it must have been a miracle.

Gathering here today to acknowledge the heroism of Robert, reminds us to continually pay heed to the local heroes of our communities. Recognizing Robert Frost will allow us all to take stock in our actions and reflect on how we too can make a difference in our neighbor's lives. Robert did not have to run up to the burning house. He did so because he cared enough and perhaps because like all of us, he would like to believe that someone would do the same for him if he ever needed their help. Let us take this moment to thank all the Officer Frosts out there and pray that we can be fortunate enough to have an "angel" like him around. I wish Robert Frost and his family all the success in future endeavors.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AROUND
THE WORLD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the euphoria that greeted the end of the cold war, and the authoritarian regimes around the world that drew their strength from it, is fading as we face the reality of how difficult it is to instill democratic ideals and processes in emerging nations. Some critics have argued that elections have not brought freedom to many of these countries. Some have even gone so far as to suggest that a new kind of authoritarian government might be preferable to an elected one.

I am not so pessimistic. In my judgment, what is useful at this point in the U.S. and international experience with democracy-building programs is to analyze which programs have proven useful in the long-term process of reforming institutions and citizens' demands on their governments. Instead of giving up on

democracy, we should support the democratic leaders—in government and civil society—who will lay the foundation for reforms in their countries.

I would commend to my colleagues a January 26, 1998 Wall Street Journal article on this subject by Marc F. Plattner and Carl Gershman of the National Endowment for Democracy. The Endowment works creatively with non-governmental organizations in the U.S. and around the world to help build lasting democratic institutions that can protect fundamental freedoms. I am proud to be one of its strongest supporters.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 26, 1998]

DEMOCRACY GETS A BUM RAP

(By Marc F. Plattner and Carl Gershman)

Two recent articles—by Fareed Zakaria in Foreign Affairs and by Robert Kaplan in The Atlantic Monthly—have given voice to a growing pessimism about the global fortunes of democracy. This gloom is no more well-founded than the euphoria about democracy that prevailed just a few years ago. For serious students of democracy have always known that it is a difficult form of government to sustain: Setting up a new democracy is much easier than getting it to perform well or to endure.

Two decades ago the world had only a few dozen democracies, predominantly in Western Europe or countries populated primarily by the descendants of Western Europeans. Citizens of these countries enjoyed not only free and competitive multiparty elections but also the rule of law and the protection of individual liberties. Nearly all (India being the most notable exception) had advanced industrial economies, sizable middle classes and high literacy rates—characteristics that political scientists typically regarded as "prerequisites" of successful democracy. Meanwhile, what were then called the Second and Third Worlds were dominated by other kinds of regimes (Marxist-Leninist, military, single-party, etc.) that rejected multiparty elections.

REGIMES CRUMBLED

By the early 1990s this situation had changed dramatically, as Marxist-Leninist, military and single-party regimes crumbled and were mostly succeeded by regimes that at least aspired to be democratic. Today, well over 100 states can plausibly claim to have elected governments, including most countries in Latin America, many in the post-Communist world and a significant number in Asia and Africa.

Outside Africa, surprisingly few of these regimes have suffered outright reversions to authoritarianism. At the same time, it has become clear that many of them, even among those that hold unambiguously free and fair elections, fall short of Western standards in protecting individual liberties and adhering to the rule of law. As Larry Diamond, co-editor of the Journal of Democracy, puts it, many of the new regimes are

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"electoral democracies" but not "liberal democracies." Mr. Zakaria puts a more pessimistic spin on a similar diagnosis in his article, entitled "The Rise of Illiberal Democracy."

The difference is more than semantic. Calling the emerging democracies "illiberal" suggests that they constitute a new threat to freedom. In fact, compared with the old regimes, they represent a major gain for freedom, a new opening that makes possible the gradual institutionalization of democratic practices and liberties. The new pessimists criticize the simplistic view that elections are sufficient to make a country free. But they commit the same fallacy, failing to recognize that democratization is a process of transition, not an instant transformation to a new order.

The new pessimists seem inclined to rush to the judgment that elections are the primary cause of the problems besetting the new democracies, and to believe that the holding of all those elections is a product of U.S. policy. Both these propositions are false.

The problem with elections, it is said, is that they empower majorities that may favor policies motivated by ethnic or religious intolerance or by short-term economic interests. This is a danger, but what is the alternative? The critics tend to suggest some version of what might be called "liberal non-democracy"—an unelected government that preserves political stability, promotes economic development, observes the rule of law and generally respects the rights of its subjects.

In theory such a benevolently authoritarian government might be preferable to a corrupt and illiberal democracy. But where can we find one in the real world? The critics cite very few contemporary examples. Mr. Kaplan lavishes praise on the temporary, technocratic government of Pakistan's appointed premier Moeen Qureshi, named to the post after the army forced out his elected predecessor in 1993. Mr. Qureshi served for just three months—hardly a model for long-term stability or widespread emulation. Mr. Zakaria's prime examples are 19th-century European constitutional monarchies that restricted suffrage and Hong Kong under British rule—not exactly a practical vision as we look toward the 21st century.

Proponents of liberal non-democracy fail to recognize that there is a reason why electoral democracy and liberalism, though sometimes at odds, usually tend to be found together. Liberalism derives from the view that individuals are by nature free and equal, and thus that they can be legitimately governed only on the basis of consent. The historical working-out of this principle inevitably "democratized" Europe's constitutional monarchies, just as it later undermined colonialism. Even if "first liberalism, then democracy" were the preferred historical sequence, today a nondemocratic government would be hard put to find a solid basis for its legitimacy—and thus also for its stability—while it goes about the task of liberalization.

Moreover, the new pessimists overlook the close connection between elections and rights. Elections, if they are to be free and fair, require the observance of a substantial body of rights—freedom of association and expression, for example, and equal access to the media. The pessimists fear that elections will undermine rights by legitimizing illiberal regimes. But elections, if they are truly competitive, tend to arouse citizens to insist upon their rights and upon the ac-

countability of elected officials. The process makes government more subject to public scrutiny.

The spread of democracy abroad is the result not of American policy or propaganda, but of demands by peoples worldwide. Whether this demand springs from human nature or from global communications and the unparalleled current prestige of democracy, people almost everywhere want to have a say about who their rulers are. On what basis shall we deny them? Mr. Kaplan suggests that electoral democracy is somehow responsible for the problems of places like Russia, Afghanistan and Africa today. This is plainly absurd. If democracy is the problem, why wasn't Africa flourishing during the 1970s and 1980s, when the continent had but a handful of democracies?

ELECTIONS ARE NOT ENOUGH

None of this is meant to deny the important—though hardly unfamiliar—insight that elections are not enough. Many of the new democracies have performed poorly with respect to accountability, the rule of law and the protection of individual rights. Helping electoral democracies become liberal democracies is certainly in the interests both of the U.S. and of the countries that we assist.

But we are more likely to provide such assistance if we view elections as an opportunity to work for the expansion of rights, rather than an obstacle to it. As countries lacking the usual prerequisites attempt to liberalize and improve their democracies, it would be foolish not to expect serious problems. But it would be even greater folly to believe that authoritarianism is the solution.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM RUSSELL KELLY, FOUNDER OF KELLY SERVICES

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. William Russell Kelly, founder of Russell Kelly Office Service, and founder of this modern temporary help industry. Mr. Kelly died Saturday, January 3 at his home in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. He was 92.

In 1946, single-handedly, Russ Kelly founded a new industry in a Detroit storefront. It began as an accommodation to employers to fill in for vacationing or sick employees, and also to supplement regular staff during short-term workloads. In the early days most of the temporary employees were women secretaries, hence the name "Kelly Girls" soon became a trademark around the world. Society has moved far beyond this confined role for women and so has the company; today, tens of thousands of professional and technical women and men have joined others in Kelly Services.

Beginning as a fledgling company totaling \$848.00 in sales in its first year, Kelly Services has grown today to a Fortune 500 and a Forbes 500 company, with annual sales approaching \$4 billion. Annually, this Troy, Michigan-based company provides the services of more than 750,000 of its employees through more than 1500 company offices in 50 states and 16 countries.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the ingenuity and the memory of this entrepreneurial pioneer. Indeed, when Russ Kelly was asked how he wanted to be remembered, he said, "Only as a pioneer."

I extend my sincere sympathy to Russell Kelly's wife, Margaret, his son, Terence E. Adderley, who joined the company in 1958 and became its President in 1967 and who has now succeeded Mr. Kelly as Chairman of the Board of the Company, his daughter-in-law, Mary Beth and his six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVE MOORE

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a true pioneer in broadcasting and television journalism.

These are very sad days in Minnesota, as a true legend has passed from our midst. No one who has called Minnesota home for the past half century will ever forget Dave Moore of WCCO Television in Minneapolis, who died on Wednesday, January 28, 1998.

Dave Moore was much, much more than a television news anchor. His standard-setting ethics, keen wit, astute observations, lyrical prose, sheer longevity, inspiring work ethic and unique, curmudgeonly demeanor helped to define Minnesota for all of us who absolutely had to be home for the 6 and 10 p.m. news. His background in theater gave him a special talent few of today's journalists possess: the ability to touch viewers by conveying his feelings.

Mr. Speaker, Dave was a humble man, full of self-effacing humor, never one to overrate his importance in our lives. "I am a very lucky guy . . . I have one marketable talent," he once said, "reading out loud."

For 47 wonderful years on Channel 4, WCCO-TV, Dave gave us the news. On newscasts from 1957 until 1991, he was there every day.

Late on Saturday nights, you were absolutely un-Minnesotan if you weren't home for Moore's late-night "The Bedtime Nooz," a show full of cutting-edge humor that poked fun at current events and politicians.

An outsider trying to gauge Dave Moore's significance to Minnesotans needed only look at the front pages of newspapers last week. The tributes to Dave Moore have been poignant and powerful: grown people searching and yanking deep to pull up childhood memories—and producing tears mixed with laughter in our newspapers and on broadcasts across the dial.

Mr. Speaker, if you went back to just about any day—from television news' infancy in the 1950s to its slick, digitalized, distant relative here in the 1990s—you would find Moore dominating conversations, too. You would hear at lunch counters the ubiquitous query: "Did you hear what Dave said last night on the news?"

The Star Tribune wrote that, with Moore, it was "not a question of credibility, or expertise,

or looks—certainly not looks. It's simply that Moore had a presence that inspired calm, trust and good will." The Pioneer Press said Dave Moore "was a kind of Midwestern comfort food—the meatloaf and mashed potatoes of broadcast . . . the heart behind the headlines."

Dave Moore was anything but slick, and that's why we loved him so much. He was trust personified, substance over style. His credibility was beyond reproach. But if you saw him at one of his favorite places out in public—a play, baseball game, movie—he was easily approachable. His diverse and widespread charitable efforts were inspiring. A truly fitting favorite was reading the newspaper to the blind.

This week, a Vietnam veteran called a radio station to pay his tribute to Dave Moore. This vet said when he returned from the war, he had totally lost his sense of humor. He said he only started to laugh again when he tuned into Dave Moore.

Mr. Speaker, Dave Moore was much, much more than just your everyday anchorman. He was the man we welcomed into our homes every day and filled it with important facts, wit, perspective and the simple joys of being from Minnesota.

Dave Moore gave us great and priceless gifts. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Shirley and their wonderful family. Minnesota will never forget Dave. As one newspaper put it: "Journalism won't see his like again." And Minnesota won't see a friend like him again, either.

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE RENNE, SAN FRANCISCO'S OUTSTANDING CITY ATTORNEY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor for me to pay tribute to San Francisco City Attorney Louise Renne, who was recently cited in *California Lawyer* magazine as one of the state's top attorneys for 1997. To those of us who have known her and followed her career over the course of the last three decades, Louise is so much more than an outstanding solicitor: She is a fighter for the people of San Francisco, a crusader for the progressive values of fairness and equal rights and one of the most compassionate and decent public officials that I have had the privilege of knowing.

California Lawyer writes: "Think of a hot political issue that came up during the past year involving a city, and San Francisco City Attorney Louise Renne was probably center stage." For Louise, 1997 was indeed a successful year, as her participation in a \$1 billion-plus lawsuit forced Bank of America to admit its culpability in knowingly mishandling millions of dollars as trustee of San Francisco's municipal bond programs.

While this is a landmark achievement for the city, it serves as only one of many in Louise's remarkable career. Her commitment to public service has spanned decades, initially as a California deputy attorney general for eleven

years, during which time she worked with the Sierra Club to stop clear-cutting at Redwood National Park and with the San Francisco Fire Department to ensure the hiring of more women and minorities. As president of the California Women Lawyers during the 1970's, she fought tirelessly for increased representation of women on the judicial bench. In her twelve years as City Attorney, she and her highly regarded staff have established a record of legal accomplishment and dedicated community activism that dwarfs contemporaries and predecessors alike.

One of Louise Renne's most recent and, in many respects, most significant battles has been her fight against Big Tobacco. In June 1996, at a time when many analysts and attorneys claimed that it would be folly to demand compensation from large tobacco companies for the billions of public dollars spent on treating tobacco-related illnesses, her office filed suit against these irresponsible corporations. San Francisco was one of the first cities to stand up to Big Tobacco, but certainly not the last.

Following Louise's leadership, public officials began to speak out in overwhelming numbers, demanding that tobacco companies be held accountable for decades of deceit and outright lies. She has already scored one huge victory, negotiating a settlement with R.J. Reynolds that included \$1.5 million for city anti-smoking programs focusing on children and a ban on the use of the cartoon character Joe Camel forever in the State of California. She continues to make her voice, and the voices of the overwhelming majority of San Franciscans, heard on this vital issue, fighting for legislative initiatives which promise to reimburse cities and towns, restrict tobacco advertising and keep this addictive and deadly drug away from our children.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have as my constituent and friend such as outstanding public servant. Congratulations to Louise Renne on being named by *California Lawyer* as one of the state's top attorneys for 1997, and congratulations to all San Franciscans for twice electing this outstanding woman as City Attorney.

TRIBUTE TO ISAAC AND VEOLA CHAMBERS, RUTHERFORD BOYD GASTON, SR., DR. BENJAMIN F. QUILLIAN, MICHAEL E. SMITH, AND LA'VERA ETHRIDGE-WILLIAMS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Isaac and Veola Chambers, Rutherford Boyd Gaston, Sr., Dr. Benjamin F. Quillian, Michael E. Smith, and La'Vera Ethridge-Williams for being selected the 1998 Portraits of Success program Honorees by KSEE 24 and Companies that Care. In celebration of African-American History Month, these five leaders were honored for their unique contributions to the betterment of their community.

Isaac and Veola Chambers were selected for the Portraits of Success award as a husband and wife team. They have lived in Madera since 1957 and have been blessed with nine children. Veola Chambers was a farm worker and nurse's aid until 1975. She then was hired by the Madera County Welfare Department as a social service aid. In 1977, she served as a peace officer for the Madera County Probation Department until 1995. Isaac Chambers served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War and was discharged in 1956. After his discharge he worked hard in the construction industry and in the fields. In 1968, he became the foreman for the United Vintners/Canadian Winery in Madera, where he worked until retirement in 1995. The Chambers have also worked hard to give back to the community by organizing food, clothing and toy drives for the needy. They organized Fresno's popular "Juneteenth Celebration" and have been very active with the Second Baptist Missionary Baptist Church. Isaac and Veola Chambers have truly been model citizens over the years through their strong dedication to children, family values, hard work, volunteerism and a commitment to church and God.

Mr. Rutherford "Bud" Gaston is one of Fresno's most highly distinguished African-American leaders. He achieved the rank of Second Lieutenant in five years of service with the U.S. Army. After his military service, Mr. Gaston enrolled at California State University, Fresno and obtained a degree in education. He later went on to obtain a Masters Degree in Educational Administration. Mr. Gaston had a distinguished teaching career in the Fresno Unified School District from 1953 to 1986. His passion for education is reflected by his lifetime involvement with community educational advocacy groups. Mr. Gaston founded Black Educators of Fresno in 1961, and was instrumental in Fresno's Desegregation Task Force during the mid-1970's. He has served as the President of United Black Men of Fresno for ten years and also kept active on several organizational boards, including the Fresno Metropolitan Museum, Chaffee Zoo, Boys & Girls Clubs of Fresno, St. Agnes Medical Center and the Kiwanis Club of Fresno. Mr. Gaston's hard work and leadership has earned him much appreciation from major civic, church and public agencies in Fresno.

Dr. Benjamin F. Quillian, Jr. has served as the Vice President for Administration for the California State University System since 1993. This position gives him the responsibility to oversee and plan the areas of financial management, plant operations, human resources, procurement, facilities planning, campus police, environmental health and utility management for the entire California State University System. He also chairs the Athletic Corporation Board of Directors and the Campus Planning Committee. Dr. Quillian has published numerous research articles dealing with affirmative action, the juvenile justice system, the status of black men in education, and more recently investment in information technology. His work will likely have a positive impact on many people for years to come.

Michael E. Smith began his career as a firefighter in 1978 with the Monterey Fire Department. In 1981, Mr. Smith joined the San Jose

Fire Department and soon moved through the ranks to become Deputy Chief. He was then selected as the Fresno Fire Department Chief in 1994. Since then, he has started several innovative programs, such as "A Friend is Waiting." This program welcomes children or residents who feel threatened by strangers or a dangerous situation. Mr. Smith is married and has three children. I applaud his exceptional dedication and hard work.

LaVera Ethridge-Williams is a dedicated community leader and highly successful business woman. Ms. Ethridge-Williams was born in Oklahoma and moved to Fresno to attend Fresno State University in 1945. In the mid-1960's, Ms. Ethridge-Williams recognized the enormous need for child care in West Fresno. Armed with this knowledge and vision, she opened her first child care facility in 1969. Today she operates fourteen child care centers in Fresno and surrounding cities. These facilities service over 1,000 children daily and employ more than 100 people. In addition to being highly successful in business, Ms. Ethridge-Williams has been very active in community work. Her hard work and commitment to help better the community has resulted in numerous awards.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Isaac and Veola Chambers, Rutherford Boyd Gaston, Sr., Dr. Benjamin F. Quillion, Michael E. Smith, and LaVera Ethridge-Williams for being recognized as the KSEE 24 and Companies that Care 1998 African-American Portraits of Success honorees. I applaud the contributions, ideas, and leadership they have exhibited in our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing these fine people many more years of success.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from November 1997 entitled *U.S. Policy Toward the Persian Gulf*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE PERSIAN GULF

The United States has vital national interests in the Persian Gulf: to maintain unrestricted access to Gulf energy resources at tolerable prices, to prevent any power from gaining control over them, and to ensure the security of regional friends and allies.

The crisis over UN weapons inspectors in Iraq highlights the strain in U.S. policy. The policy of "dual containment" of Iraq and Iran has not changed these defiant regimes, and it is not sustainable. Seven years after the Gulf War, friends and allies have little enthusiasm for open-ended UN sanctions against Iraq. The U.S. threat to sanction firms that invest in Iran's energy sector has caused rifts with Europe. Key Arab states boycotted the U.S.-supported summit in Qatar, but all Arab states will attend a December Islamic summit in Iran. U.S. policy needs review.

Iraq, a police state led by an unpredictable tyrant, still threatens regional stability. Iraq is weaker than it was six years ago, yet Saddam's grip is tighter. He is unchallenged at home. The Arab-Israeli impasse, and the suffering of Iraqis due to sanctions, enable Saddam to win Arab support. Many of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) have been destroyed; but many have not, especially chemical and biological weapons. Thus, the work of UN inspectors is far from over. We will need highly intrusive inspections in Iraq for years to come.

Iran, with over 60 million people, confronts the U.S. and the region with a challenge of great difficulty. The 18-year break in U.S.-Iran ties means that mutual understanding is poor. U.S. policy is to contain Iran because of its opposition to the Arab-Israeli peace process, its WMD programs, and its support for terrorism. The present U.S. policy of unilateral sanctions against Iran is not backed by our European allies and is not working. Those sanctions have been counterproductive in achieving U.S. goals.

The Arab Gulf states host a large U.S. military presence, rely on us for security, and are doing little for collective self-defense. They are reluctant to support confrontation with Iraq and Iran. With the exception of Kuwait, they resent what they see as U.S. partiality toward Israel and hostility toward Arabs and Muslims—in the West Bank and Gaza, Libya, Sudan, Iraq, and Iran.

Within the United States, there is strong support for military deployments in the Gulf, which are seen as vital to defending U.S. interests. Iran, and especially Iraq, remain deeply unpopular, but there is little desire for war.

How should U.S. policy change? First, the willingness of Gulf states to stand with the U.S. will improve if we get the Arab-Israeli peace process back on track. The greater the momentum in the peace process, the stronger the support in the Gulf for overall U.S. objectives.

Second, we should state precisely U.S. objectives toward Iraq, which have always lacked specificity. U.S. policy has not been clear about whether Saddam should be removed and at what point sanctions should be lifted. Our prime objective should be to contain Iraq, because its weapons programs are a threat to peace. If Saddam threatens his neighbors, or openly pursues WMD, the U.S. should severely punish Iraq. To maintain support for UN sanctions against Iraq and to eliminate Iraq's WMD successfully, U.S. policy needs some adjustment.

We must make clear that our problem is not with Iraq's people, but with the policies of its government. To lessen the impact of sanctions on the Iraqi people, we should allow them to get much more food and medicine, so long as the UN can monitor end-use. We should support Iraq's territorial integrity, and maintain sanctions until Iraq complies with all UN resolutions. The U.S. should indicate its willingness to help a new government in Iraq that abides by UN resolutions. An Iraq that accepts international norms of behavior should be allowed to return to the family of nations.

Third, the U.S. opposes many of Iran's policies, but does not seek to oust its government. U.S. criticisms should focus on the conduct of Iran's leadership, not on Iran's people and certainly not on Islam. Our goal should be to change Iran's unacceptable policies on terrorism, the people process, and especially its quest for WMD.

The U.S. and Iran need to cool the rhetoric, end mutual demonization, explore bet-

ter ties, and gradually establish a reliable and authoritative dialogue. As Iran's policies change, the U.S. should respond step-by-step—reducing sanctions, permitting non-military trade, and allowing U.S. firms into Iran.

We should support the military containment of Iran. We should push for full international inspections of Iran's nuclear facilities and multilateral restrictions focused on, and limited to, WMD and related technology.

The U.S. should work to reduce differences with its allies and develop new avenues for cooperation against Iran's unacceptable behavior. Because Central Asia's energy resources are becoming increasingly important, we should work with our allies to secure access to them. In this process, we should not automatically exclude commercial relations with Iran. The U.S. needs more carrots in its policy toward Iran, and Europe needs more sticks. We cannot guarantee success if we work together, but we will surely fail if we do not.

Finally, there must be no doubt that the U.S. plans to remain in the Gulf. U.S. forces continue to be necessary, yet we need balance between the military and civilian aspects of our presence. The profile of the U.S. military in the region has been reduced appropriately since the Khobar Towers bombing last year, but we also need to strengthen political and economic ties. More attention from senior U.S. officials will help preserve the Gulf coalition and strengthen the U.S. message about reform, accountability and openness in Gulf societies.

Conclusion. Peace and security in the Gulf are vitally important to the U.S. national interest. For the immediate future, Iraq and Iran will require constant, consistent and balanced attention from U.S. policymakers. The task is enormously difficult. Success will require close and effective cooperation with friends and allies, and strong American leadership.

CONGRATULATING STUDENTS OF MIDWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for my colleagues to join me in congratulating the thirteen Midwood High School students who took honors at the Westinghouse Science Talent Search this year.

This school, a magnet program in Brooklyn, surpassed the traditional frontrunners to grab the first place semifinalist ranking in this prestigious contest. This indeed is a sweet victory for a school often without the resources some other more affluent schools have been able to avail for themselves. However, they still managed to come out on top. It just goes to show that hard work and perseverance are still two very important factors to becoming a success in whatever you choose.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Brooklyn College, Maimonides Medical Center, Downstate Medical Center, and Rockefeller University. They provided mentorship to these youngsters and arranged for the use of laboratory space so students could perform extensive research their own school labs could not handle. This is wonderful to see that these institutions understand

that young minds needs to be nurtured early and often to encourage the best performance.

As a father, I understand the sense of pride and joy their parents must feel as they watch their children reach such pinnacles of success in their young lives. I believe congratulations should go to the parents of these students for the encouragement, support, nurturing and inspiration to keep on during the trying times. I wish these students the best as they follow their dream to expand the boundaries of science and understanding of our natural world.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH L. ALIOTO,
FORMER MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Joseph L. Alioto, an outstanding American who served two terms as the mayor of San Francisco from 1968 to 1976 and who left his distinctive stamp on our city. Joe Alioto died last Thursday at his home in San Francisco after a struggle with prostate cancer. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Alioto left an indelible imprint on San Francisco, and he represents the best of this city.

Immigrants have contributed much to the character, the zest and the diversity of San Francisco, and Joe Alioto was a product of that culture. The son of a Sicilian immigrant fish wholesaler, he was born in 1916 in North Beach and grew up in that area. He attended San Francisco schools—Garfield and Salesian Schools and then Sacred Heart High School. He graduated from St. Mary's College in Moraga, and then received a law degree from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

As an attorney, Joe Alioto had a highly successful career, both before and after his two terms as Joe Alioto's mayor. After completing law school in our nation's capitol, he accepted a position in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. In 1945 he returned to San Francisco to establish a highly successful private antitrust legal practice, one of the first such practices in the country. After retiring from politics in 1976 upon the completion of two terms as mayor, Joe Alioto returned to his antitrust practice, which for a time was our nation's largest such law practice. He established a distinguished record as a determined advocate for such clients as Walt Disney, Samuel Goldwyn and Al Davis, the owner of the Oakland Raiders football team.

His career in public service began shortly after he returned to San Francisco in 1945, after spending eight years in Washington, D.C. at law school and at the Department of Justice. In 1948 Joseph Alioto was appointed to the San Francisco School Board, and seven years later he became a member of the board of the City's Redevelopment Agency.

The decision to run for mayor of San Francisco was not a part of a calculated or long-term plan. In 1967, Joe Alioto was chairman of

the mayoral campaign of Eugene McAteer, who died suddenly from a heart attack just two months before the election. After a few days of reflection, Alioto made the decision to run in McAteer's place. He waged a lightning 55-day campaign and won, overcoming the lead of his opponent in the early polls of 44 to 17.

The two terms that he served as mayor—from 1968 to 1976—were a critical time, and his administration left a positive and a lasting imprint on the City that he loved. He became mayor during a politically unstable period—hippies dominated Haight-Ashbury; demonstrations, some of which turned violent, were taking place against the Vietnam War; and racial tensions reached a fever pitch following a series of street killings known as the Zebra murders.

Mayor Alioto largely succeeded in keeping the city at peace during the turbulent period of domestic protests against the Vietnam War. He fought racial violence and intolerance, telling black militants "come to me with your problems before you take them to the streets." He was a strong advocate of civil rights, and he was also a strong opponent of violence. As our current San Francisco mayor, Willie Brown, said, he was "a champion of racial diversity long before it was fashionable."

Mr. Speaker, the tenure of Joseph Alioto as mayor has had a permanent impact upon the physical appearance of San Francisco. He was largely responsible for the building boom that created the downtown city panorama as we now know it, including the TransAmerica Pyramid, the Embarcadero Center, the Golden Gateway, and a number of skyscrapers that still dominate the city's profile. Hunters Point renewal programs began under his leadership, and the city escaped the destructive rioting that convulsed a number of other major American cities at that time. Jerry Carroll and William Carlsen in *The San Francisco Chronicle* said his legacy as mayor was "an explosion of downtown growth that changed the city's skyline, helped cement San Francisco as a player on the Pacific Rim and stirred up the neighborhoods in a way that has altered the city's political landscape to this day."

He seized national attention as San Francisco's mayor. In 1968, just a few months after he was elected mayor, he was considered a leading candidate as runningmate of Democratic presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey. Though ultimately he was not selected as the vice presidential candidate, he did make the speech nominating Senator Humphrey at the Democratic Convention.

His career suffered from a libelous story about him in *Look Magazine* in 1969. Although he eventually won a substantial libel judgment against the magazine in the courts, his political career did not recover. He easily won reelection as mayor of San Francisco in 1972, but he lost the Democratic primary for governor of California in 1974. When his second term as mayor was completed in 1976, he returned to his legal practice, which he continued until a few months before his death.

Joseph Alioto was a larger-than-life personality. Ken Garcia in *The Chronicle* said, "On so many levels, Joe Alioto was San Francisco—often vain and parochial but unerringly charming and sophisticated, and always ready for a good fight." Carroll and Carlsen, also in

The Chronicle, called him "bold, tireless and articulate, combining a boundless self-confidence with a buoyant charm and erudition that enabled him to dominate any gathering." In an editorial paying well deserved tribute to the former mayor, *The Chronicle* called Alioto "a man who embodied boundless ambition, high self-regard, operatic conduct, and the city's immigrant character" and dubbed him "a San Francisco story, a local boy who made good, charging through life in high style."

He was larger than life. As *The Chronicle* observed editorially, "He gave speeches in Italian. He wrote poetry that he spouted in North Beach coffeehouses." Carroll and Carlsen added that, "in addition to everything else, Alioto was found of quoting Dante and St. Thomas Aquinas to illustrate his points."

His last press conference as mayor in 1976 gives some of the flavor of the man. He spent more of the time at this final press conference savaging the media; nevertheless, the next day, *The Chronicle* called him a "colorful and zestful man, who roared into office literally bursting with energy and imagination" and further said he was "one of the most energetic, entertaining and stylish of mayors."

Mayor Willie Brown observed that "Joe's two great loves were his family and the city of San Francisco." Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in extending condolences to Joseph Alioto's family—his wife Kathleen Sullivan Alioto, and his children Lawrence M., Joseph M., John, Michael, Angela Mia, Thomas, Patrick, and Domenica. He will be missed, Mr. Speaker. He was a great mayor, a dedicated public servant, and a great San Franciscan.

ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL INDIANS
BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. Mc. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the boys' varsity basketball team of Anderson High School. These distinguished and courageous young men traveled to Washington D.C. and won an exciting game against Dematha High school in the Washington Classic right here in our nation's Capitol.

The determination shown by the team is a tribute to the rich tradition of Hoosier basketball. The Indians demonstrated a level of achievement which can only be attained when individuals dedicate themselves to a team effort. Their awesome victory was indeed a remarkable performance.

The game also had special significance for the two coaches. Both men have undergone successful liver transplants and the tournament raised awareness for this important procedure. The evening was a true testimony to the fact that anything is possible with a positive mental attitude.

Let me join everyone involved with the team's trip and winning season—the fans, parents, teachers and students in saying that we are all very proud of you! Congratulations.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE
KYOTO PROTOCOL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from December 1997 entitled *Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The United States and 150 other countries met in Japan this month and agreed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Scientists believe that these emissions, primarily carbon dioxide, trap heat and cause warming of the Earth's atmosphere. This new treaty, called the Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Climate Control Treaty, launches a lengthy political debate over science, sovereignty, economics, the environment and America's leadership role in the world. Many are skeptical about scientific evidence of global warming or the need for action. Strong Presidential leadership will be necessary if Congress and the American people are to support measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

Global Warming. There is broad scientific consensus that the presence of greenhouse gases—produced by the burning of wood and hydrocarbons such as oil, coal, and gas—is increasing in the atmosphere, and that the Earth's temperature has warmed by about 1 degree Fahrenheit over the past century.

There is no clear consensus about the link between global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, or the effect of global warming on human life. There is also no consensus about the cost or effectiveness of measures to reduce emissions. The uncertainty has led to an intense debate over the correct policy to reduce or limit greenhouse gases.

The Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol requires 38 industrialized nations to cut emissions from six different greenhouse gases by about five percent below 1990 levels, and to do so in the next 14 years. Reductions would vary between six to eight percent for the U.S., Japan and the European Union. Developing countries—including major greenhouse gas producers such as China and India—were asked to set voluntary targets to reduce emissions. The Protocol will enter into force after its ratification by 55 states, and will be binding only on those states that have ratified it.

The Protocol also permits "trading" of emissions rights. A country or company could meet its targets by cutting emissions, purchasing emissions rights from a country or company below its cap, or both. The purpose of this provision is to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions. The Protocol calls for a follow-up meeting next year to re-examine emissions trading, and to decide on "appropriate and effective" ways to deal with treaty non-compliance.

Economic Concerns. Opponents argue that global warming is not a problem, and, if it is a problem, others are causing it and doing anything about it will cost too much. Opponents frame the issue in terms of economic security and national sovereignty. They complain developing countries get a free ride.

Developing countries argue that they are not the chief source of emissions, and that they cannot reduce fossil fuel use without harming economic growth. The industrialized world is overwhelmingly responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions thus far, but the contribution of developing countries is expected to rise over the next decade.

U.S. business and labor groups strongly oppose allowing developing countries to reduce emissions at a slower pace than industrial countries. This discrepancy, they argue, will encourage companies to move operations to developing countries with lower energy prices—and take thousands of U.S. jobs with them.

A Balanced Approach. Climate change is a complex and serious problem. The Protocol offers a serious solution, but policymakers must take time to digest fully its implications. President Clinton must convince Congress and the American people that it does not promote global environmental interests at the expense of American jobs and economic growth.

First, the President should not submit the Protocol for Senate ratification until developing countries agree to meaningful emissions reductions. A global problem demands a global solution, and developing countries must be involved. They cannot be expected to accept identical targets and burdens, and they have a right to energy-efficient growth. But they are becoming major polluters, and need to play their part to reduce emissions.

Second, the Administration should emphasize tax incentives, not tax increases. Market-based approaches to reduce emissions work better than command and control techniques. The President should advocate tax cuts and incentives for research and development to encourage cleaner and more efficient technologies. Industry, not government, should take the lead to improve fuel efficiency.

Third, the Administration must begin to build public support for eliminating wasteful energy use. Even though a majority of Americans in polls say the U.S. should take steps to cut greenhouse gas emissions "regardless of what other countries do," the question of global warming is still largely undefined in the public mind. The President will need to persuade voters that there are not only costs but opportunities in a cleaner, more efficient economy.

Finally, the Kyoto Protocol is historic and important—but it is only a first step. In the United States, the debate over global warming has really just begun. This must be seen as an initial and partial agreement, which will begin many years of international negotiations. With sustained and committed leadership, this treaty can evolve into a significant international agreement that commits the nations of the world to action to safeguard the future of the planet.

Conclusion. Reducing emissions will protect against unpleasant environmental surprises. The pressing question is how much should we sacrifice now to buy insurance against unknown future threats. To do nothing would be irresponsible, but to sacrifice our economic vitality would be a high price to pay, and the benefits are uncertain.

The political question on global warming is tough. All politicians understand that the American people are not ready for a 25 cents per gallon gasoline tax. The Congress will not agree to large economic sacrifices until Members are convinced of the seriousness of this problem. There is no reason to rush or panic, but gradual steps now to reduce reli-

ance on fossil fuels could prevent disruptive climate change later—change that could severely damage the economies of the world. If we do not get this right, our grandchildren will not—and should not—forgive us.

HONORING AFRICAN AMERICAN
PIONEER AWARDEES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, it is with great pleasure that I rise to day to recognize the achievements of seven African American individuals whose contributions to society have enriched all our lives. On February 1, 1998, The Forum Magazine will host the 8th Annual African American Pioneer Awards at the Riverfront Hotel in downtown Flint. The honorees are as follows:

Dr. J. Merrill Spencer fought in 1964 to bury his mother in previously all-White, Flint Memorial Park Cemetery. His sense of justice prevailed and his action led to the demise of racially motivated cemetery practices in the State of Michigan. Dr. Spencer is a graduate of Morehouse College and was awarded a Doctor of Mortuary Science by the National Conference of Examiners of Morticians and Embalmers.

Minnie Madison Martin is being posthumously honored for a life that can only be described as inspirational. Ms. Martin began a career at General Motors as a cafeteria worker, became an assembly line employee, and was finally promoted to a supervisory position at A.C. Spark Plug. She took a leave of absence from GM to start her own business, Martin Leasing. From humble beginnings, Ms. Martin turned her company into a multimillion dollar corporation.

Glenora Roland has been a vital part of the Flint community for more than half a century. She was the proprietor of Flint's first African American entertainment agency, played a key role in the creation of the Flint Neighborhood Improvement Preservation Project, and was Executive Director of the Flint Neighborhood Coalition. Her commitment to our community and her wisdom over the years is very much appreciated.

Samuel R. Dismond, Jr., M.D. is the first African American to serve as Chief of Staff at Flint's Hurley Medical Center. A graduate of Howard University Medical School, Dr. Dismond is a Charter Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians. In 1997, the Academy of Family Practice paid tribute to Dr. Dismond by naming him Michigan's Family Physician of the Year.

Captain Mickey Traylor's career has literally led him to new heights for 25 years. He began his distinguished career in the United States Armed Forces, and had since piloted for Southwest and Lufthansa Airlines. Captain Taylor has shared his love of flying with young people through the creation of Friends of Aviation, an organization which provides flight opportunities and learning experiences for underprivileged children from all walks of life.

Tracy M. Byrd is a true pioneer in the field of boxing. She is currently the International Female Boxing Association's Lightweight Champion, defending her title around the world. With an undefeated record in boxing and her service as a Flint police officer, Tracy has made us all very proud.

Rose Byrd is nationally recognized as the first woman professional boxing trainer. This accomplishment alone is admirable, but Mrs. Byrd is also the mother of eight wonderful children. Her compassion and nurturing extend beyond her family to the boxers in her charge. Mrs. Byrd is shy about receiving praise for what she sees as "just doing her job" but she is most deserving of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, African Americans have a magnificent and rich history; a history which is inextricably woven into the economic, social, and political fabric of this Nation. In 1926, the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson understood that black Americans were not receiving proper recognition in history for their contributions. His idea of setting aside one week each year to commemorate the achievements of African Americans led to the observance of Black History Month in 1976.

In this spirit, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating Black History Month. It is indeed a great honor for me to highlight and pay tribute to the notable accomplishments of these seven individuals who have contributed so much to this great Nation. I thank The Forum Magazine for initiating the African American Pioneer Awards to document, honor, and celebrate African Americans in Flint and in the State of Michigan. Best wishes for a truly successful event.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY INTEGRITY ACT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will restore the integrity of the final resting place for many of our veterans, Arlington National Cemetery. These men and women who so proudly served our nation, and their families, deserve to be the only Americans interred in this place of high honor.

In recent months, it came to be known that 69 non-veterans have been granted waivers by the Secretary of the Army to be buried in Arlington in the last six years. In addition, we heard allegations that campaign donations may have influenced the waiver process. Fortunately, an investigation by the General Accounting Office found that no wrongdoing occurred. However, the outcome of this investigation brought to light the need for tightened standards to ensure the integrity of Arlington National Cemetery.

Today I am introducing legislation, Arlington National Cemetery Integrity Act, which will put into law the current regulations allowing veterans, certain of their family members, and a few distinguished government officials with active duty military service to be interred at the

cemetery. My legislation will end the practice of granting waivers and legally clarify once and for all who may be buried at Arlington.

Currently, the Code of Federal Regulations outlines who can and cannot be interred at Arlington National Cemetery. The code allows the following to have their remains kept at Arlington: any active duty member of the Armed Forces; any retired member of the Armed Forces; any former member of the Armed Forces separated for physical disability prior to October 1, 1949; any former Member of the Armed Forces whose last active duty military service terminated honorably and who has been awarded the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, or Purple Heart; qualified elective officers, Supreme Court Justices, and certain other government officials, all of whom served in the Armed Forces and were terminated honorably from their last period of active duty as a member of the Armed Forces; any former prisoner of war who served honorably in the active Armed Forces, whose last period of active military service terminated honorably, and who died on or after November 30, 1993; the spouse, surviving spouse, minor child and unmarried adult child of the persons listed above; the surviving spouse, minor child, or unmarried adult child of any person already buried in Arlington; and finally, the parents of a minor child or unmarried adult child whose remains, based on the eligibility of a parent, are already buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The only addition to the code that my legislation allows for is for the U.S. Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. This provision allows for both present and former presidents to be buried there.

The granting of waivers to unqualified individuals not only takes up precious, limited space at Arlington, but also threatens to diminish the integrity of the veterans who are interred there.

Burial at Arlington is the last honor that we can bestow upon our veterans. We must preserve this tribute to our soldiers, who gave their lives for our nation. The Arlington National Cemetery Integrity Act will preserve this honor and final resting place for our veterans for years and years to come.

THE PASSING OF CHARLES SCHWEP

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the passing of an outstanding American and dedicated environmentalist, Charles Schwep of West Nyack, NY.

I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the remarkable life of Charles Schwep, who worked tirelessly to protect our community and our environment.

Charles always made it clear that he considered protection of our environment to be our highest national priority. As a member of my

Citizen's Advisory Committee on the Environment, he never hesitated to make us aware of his views in light of his experience and expertise in this field.

Charles Schwep, a professional film maker, fought to preserve the environment in Rockland County by fighting the proposal for the Palisades Center Mall since 1985. As the Rockland Environmental Management Council's Citizen watchdog on the building of the Pyramid Mall in West Nyack, the largest proposed mall in the country, Charles continued his fight against the pollution and environmental desecration of his community.

As a sufferer of emphysema, Charles was concerned with the fact that the new malls would increase air pollution from cars and trucks. His main concern was with what kind of environment we were leaving behind for our children.

As a personal friend of Charles Schwep, I know that a man so passionate about his convictions will be greatly missed. Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to the family and friends of Charles Schwep.

LETTER FROM GREAT-UNCLE SAM McMANIS

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, On October 23, 1997, my wife Ruthie and I were blessed with God's greatest gift—our daughter Ellie Jenkins McIntosh.

Words can not express the joy and happiness our little Ellie has brought to our lives. Since her birth our friends and family have sent us so many wonderful letters. Letters that touched our hearts. Letters that we will save for Ellie to read one day.

One letter, from Ruthie's Uncle Sam McManis especially warmed and touched our hearts. I know Sam as a quiet father who loves his family and with his wonderful wife Kathy have raised two wonderful children. But Sam also tells me that when he was growing up he was a handful for his parents. Perhaps that has given him a special perspective as a parent.

As new parents ourselves, Ruthie and I found his advice on raising and loving Ellie made sense, so we decided to share Sam's letter with my colleagues and the American people.

November 16, 1997

My dear Ruthie, David and Eli, Congratulations on your new arrival!! Welcome to the family, Eli!! Having heard your cry, I love you already!

What a treat to have such a nice, long conversation with you, Ruthie, just a few days after having a pleasant evening with you, David. You two are pretty cool. I wish we could spend more time together. During our conversation, Ruthie, you asked for my advice on child rearing. Here are some of my thoughts on the subject, most of which I learned by watching closely and trying to remember what she did while the premier nurturer, your wonderful Aunt Kathy, has worked her magic on our children. She always seems to know the right thing to say and do at the moment.

My first piece of advice is to talk to Kathy and your mom a lot, because they are both experts on the subject of raising great kids, and they each have tangible results to prove it.

Enjoy your children while they are growing up. They grow up too fast, regardless of how slow the moment is passing while they are driving you crazy. As my mother is fond of saying, "This, too, shall pass." Avery and Parke grew up too quickly and my memories of their childhood are already fading, which makes me sad. Those were special times for all four of us.

Love your children unconditionally. Help them understand that there is nothing they can do that is so horrible that you will stop loving them and that you love them so much that you would die for them, just like Jesus loved us so much he died for us on the cross.

Patience with your children will make being parents (and being your kids) more enjoyable.

When Eli is crying and refuses to stop and you are at the point that you feel like you are going to explode, put her in the crib, walk out of the room, close the door and get away from her until you calm down. It won't hurt her to spend some time alone in her crib screaming while you go get a grip or get someone else to take over for a while. I had an experience with Avery at four weeks old when she wouldn't stop crying. While I didn't do anything to harm her, the feelings that welled up inside of me were pretty scary.

Do Eli and yourselves a huge favor and have at least one more child, maybe three or four years later, like you and Rob or Avery and Parke.

Keep Eli's baby book and photo album up to date. At least have these for Eli's little brother or sister, even if there is nothing in them but a few recipes!

You and David need to ask yourselves now what traits you want your children to have as adults, then spend the next 18 years helping them to develop these traits. Make your day to day experiences with your children reinforce these traits. Here are some examples:

If you want to be first in your child's life, make your child first in your life. There is a lot of truth in the song "Cat's in the Cradle". Be interested in Eli's life and listen as she tells you about her experiences. Help her tell you what is going on with her by asking her questions.

If you want your children to be honest with you, be honest with them. You don't have to tell her *all* of the truth, but be sure that what you do tell her is the truth. However, children don't have that option, they have to tell you *all* of the truth, because you are the parents! The longer you can keep them believing this, the better off you will be.

Show your children how to be forgiving by forgiving them when they make mistakes and ask for their forgiveness when you make mistakes. It is pretty humbling to ask a four year old for forgiveness, and joyful to receive because they give it so freely.

If you want your children to be able to get along with others, put them where they can learn some social skills early in their lives. Avery and Parke were both in day care for a few hours each day by the time each of them had turned two. We feel like this is one reason they are both so comfortable around other people.

If you want Eli to be an independent thinker, let her learn how to make her own decisions.

If you want Eli to be respectful of her and demand that she be respectful of you. I re-

member one Sunday when my dad was out of town and my mother was left sitting out in the car for longer than she should have when we got home from church because the three of us boys all made a mad dash to the house for dinner. It was pretty funny, and also pretty impressive, when we all looked out the front window and saw her still sitting out in the car, waiting for one of her "gentlemen" to open the car door for her and help her out of the car. She didn't have to say a word to teach us that lesson.

If you want Eli to be an assertive adult, don't crush her spirit when she is a belligerent child. Deal with the problem behavior without destroying the child. When you do have to reprimand her, attack the behavior and not the child. When Eli does something stupid, and she will on a regular basis, don't say, "Eli, you're pretty stupid to do that!" Rather, say, "Eli, I just don't understand how such a bright kid can do something so dumb!"

If you want your children to have inner strength, give them some inner muscle. Take them to church and Sunday School. Talk to them about Christian faith and values. Teach them, by your examples, that they should stand up for the things that are right.

If you want your child to be good at managing money when she grows up, start teaching her early by giving her an allowance that she can spend any way she wants to, even if you think she is throwing the money away. Over time, she will learn how to make good financial decisions. Better to make bad financial decisions while spending dimes than dollars.

Impress upon your children that they never get a second chance to make a first impression.

Kathy's first rule in the classroom is "Be Considerate" and it pretty much covers all of the behavioral situations that arise. It's a pretty good rule in the home, too.

Children don't come with an instruction manual. You spent 18+ years getting the education you needed to cope in life and pursue a career. View child rearing as another 18 year continuing education project. There are many good books on child development, how to raise a brighter child, how to deal with a strong willed child and how to parent children more effectively.

While we are talking about education, we feel it is important to spend whatever it takes to get your children the best education possible from Pre-Kindergarten on up. The second largest line item in our family budget for 14 years, right after our house note, was St. Andrew's School tuition. It has cost us a bundle getting Avery and Parke through St. Andrew's, and it has been worth every penny.

If you suspect that something is going on in another room that you might not approve of, you might want to use my mother's method of dealing with it. She would stomp her way up the stairs, making sure we had plenty of time to quit doing what we were doing, before she came in the room. She seldom caught us doing bad stuff as a result.

If you do catch your children doing stuff, try to catch them doing stuff right so you can praise them for it. Kids would rather get positive strokes from you than negative ones, but they will take bad strokes over no strokes at all, and may act up intentionally just to get some attention from you if they feel like you are ignoring them.

Get to know your children's friends and their parents by getting involved at school, church and other activities such as Scouting, especially as they grow older.

My children have taught me a great deal about love, acceptance, humility, joy, for-

givenness and enjoying simple pleasures. I also have come to view Kathy very differently since we have shared the task of raising our children together. Not only is she my wife of almost twenty eight years (Dang, that's a long time!) that I have grown to love deeply for the special person she is, but she is also the mother of my children.

Kathy and I used to joke about all of the dangling conversations we had that got interrupted in mid-sentence by a child's crisis. We seem to have more time to talk now without interruption, and could finish those conversations, but now I can't remember what they were about.

We are all really excited about Eli's arrival. We look forward to holding her and getting acquainted with her. We may just have to make a trip to Muncie or Washington over Spring Break next March, if that is convenient for you. Having Eli at the family reunion in 2001 is going to add a new dimension of excitement to our group! It is going to be fun sharing in your baby stories and watching your family grow. You will both be such good parents! Kathy and I hope your parenting experience will be as joyful as ours has been.

I love you all,

SAM.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEWARK COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, a special event will take place on February 13 in my district. It is the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Newark Community School of the Arts. Whenever I think of visionaries, the Newark Community School of the Arts and its founders come to mind. Today's Newark, New Jersey, the renaissance city, was very different thirty years ago. Newark in 1968 was feeling the scars of the 1967 acts of civil disobedience and the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who had visited the city days before his assassination on April 4, 1968. Amongst all the turmoil and disappointments, the Newark Community School of the Arts was born. Its founders, Stella Lass and Saunders Davis, exhibited their faith and vision in a great city and its people, especially its children.

They took a beautiful brownstone building that had been neglected for some time at the outskirts of downtown Newark and renovated it, in terms of its physical appearance and what it meant to the community. The building became a renovations anchor for the area. It became a hub of activity on Saturdays when children from all over the city would come to learn about the arts. It was not unusual to see children leave their sometimes substandard homes and take a bus to spend a few hours learning to play the violin and interacting with others, who shared similar and different backgrounds, on a new peer-to-peer basis. This building on Lincoln Park became a safe haven for spirits, ideas and culture. I am happy to report that it still serves that purpose. I'm sure you can imagine the trials and tribulations that had to be faced to take this vision—this "far-fetched idea"—from the drawing board

through to completion and beyond. What may have seemed as a herculean task was actually a labor of love for many individuals and corporations.

Four individuals are being honored on February 13. The co-founders, the late Stella Lass and Mr. Saunders Davis; Mr. Louis Prezeau, President, City National Bank; and Ms. Cynthia Moore, Northeast Regional Manager, Corporate Affairs, Anheuser-Busch Corp. are being recognized for their roles in helping to shape the lives of a city and its children. I am fortunate to have worked with each of these fine individuals. Each is a leader in their own industries and communities. Today, when Newark is experiencing such a renaissance, especially with the recent opening of the magnificent New Jersey Performing Arts Center, the visions of people like those being honored are true testament to how faith and hard work for people and communities can be manifested.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I extend my best wishes and thanks to the Newark Community School of the Arts on its 30th anniversary celebration and its honorees.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CAPT.
JOSE CALUGAS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to Captain Jose Calugas, who passed away on January 18, 1998. Captain Calugas was the only Filipino World War II veteran to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Jose Calugas was a true hero! On January 16, 1942, he was a mess sergeant who voluntarily ran 1,000 yards across a shell-swept area to take command of a gun position where all the cannons had been killed or wounded. Organizing a volunteer squad of 16 men, he placed the gun back in commission and fired effectively against the enemy although this position was under constant and heavy fire.

Born December 29, 1904 in the Philippines, he entered military service in the Philippine Scouts in 1930. Captured by the enemy forces after the fall of Bataan in 1942, Calugas survived the infamous Bataan Death March and more than two years as a prisoner of war. He remained in the United States Army after the war, and retired with the rank of Captain in 1957. He received his Bachelors Degree in Business Administration at the University of Puget Sound and worked for Boeing Aircraft in Seattle until his retirement in 1972.

Upon receiving the Medal of Honor, Calugas, a naturalized United States citizen, said:

When the situation confronted me, I did not have any hesitation to fight and give my life for the cause of freedom and my country. I feel great being an American. I am proud to be such and I humbly say thank you.

Besides the Congressional Medal of Honor, Calugas was awarded many additional military

decorations, including the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, the Distinguished Unit Citation with 1st and 2nd Oak Leaf Cluster, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, the World War II Victory Medal, and an Ex-Prisoner of War Medal.

He also received many civilian awards, including the Honorary Citizen Award of Tacoma, Washington, the Key to the City of Tacoma, and the Medal of Honor Permanent Car License Plate Recipient, presented by then Governor of Washington, Dixy Lee Ray.

He is survived by his wife, four children, 11 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.

It is an honor to acknowledge the life and bravery of Captain Jose Calugas and his courageous action under fire to preserve the freedoms we all hold dear.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE
HONORABLE EDNA F. KELLY

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last month marked the passing of an extraordinary woman, former member of Congress, Edna F. Kelly.

Edna Kelly was the first woman elected to the Congress from Brooklyn, serving as a member of the House of Representatives from 1949 until 1968. During a political career that reflected her drive and dedication, Edna Kelly worked tirelessly to strengthen U.S. foreign policy and improve the economic status of the American family.

Strongly opposed to the spread of communism, Congresswoman Kelly served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was recognized as an expert on the Soviet bloc. She headed fact-finding missions all over the world in order to better inform the Congress and America of the potential threat of international communism and the importance of NATO.

Edna Kelly was also a great humanitarian. Her efforts included sponsoring the legislation that made the Peace Corps possible, and adding an amendment to the Mutual Security Act that helped to resettle more than a million and a half eastern European and Russian people displaced by World War II.

Edna Kelly was committed to raising the standard of living of American families. She advocated tax deductions for low-income single parents and helped to bring the economic problems of women into the national consensus. She introduced the bill that established the concept of "equal pay for equal work."

Edna Kelly served as a role model to so many. Her legacy extends beyond her pioneering role as the first female elected to Congress from her district. Legislation she helped to pass is still of benefit to the American people today.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to the family and friends of Edna Kelly and urge my colleagues to join in memorializing a great woman legislator.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES A. GREENE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. house of Representatives to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen, Mr. Charles A. Greene. Mr. Greene will be honored by family and friends on Monday, February 2, 1998 in my hometown of Flint, MI.

A native of Alabama, Charles moved to Michigan at an early age and attended Detroit Public Schools. He moved to Flint to attend high school, living with his uncle and aunt Leo and Irene Greene. After graduation from Flint Junior College, Charles served his country in the United States Army. He then attended Texas Southern University and Wayne State Mortuary School earning a degree in Mortuary Science. Upon receiving his funeral director's license from the State of Michigan, Charles was named vice-president of the Greene Home for Funerals and eventually became President.

In addition to his many professional achievements, Charles has been active in a number of civic organizations, including the Big Brothers of Flint, the Boy Scouts of America-Tall Pine Council, the United Negro College Fund, and the Police Activities League. His professional affiliations include the Downtown Development Authority, both the Michigan and National Funeral Directors Associations, and the Black Funeral Directors and Mortician's Association. Charles was a member of the Bishop Airport Authority and was a 1974 Charter Commission City of Flint member.

Charles has always impressed me with his dedication to the youth of our community. On countless occasions he has served as a mentor to young people. His encouragement and support influenced many to succeed in school and go to college. I know that Charles was very honored to receive an Honorary Doctorate of Humanities from Selma University. His commitment to education and public service serves as outstanding examples of the positive influence one person can have in the lives of many. For more than 30 years, Charles has been a faithful member of Foss Avenue Missionary Baptist Church. I know that the congregation joins us in honoring him on this special occasion.

I know that Charles would want to point out that the love and support of his family have contributed greatly to his success. He is very proud of his children Chawn and Woodrow, his granddaughter Phaelon Elise, his sister's Sara, Jacquetta, Juanita, his brother Robert, and his Aunt Irene.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege for me to rise today before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to honor Mr. Charles A. Greene. Without a doubt, our community is a much better place because of his dedication and leadership.

SENIOR CITIZENS NEED QUALITY
HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on our very first day back in session, I joined with my colleague, Rep. JIM SEXTON, in introducing legislation to block the implementation of the Health Care Finance Administration's (HCFA's) new Medicare reimbursement program for home health care.

This new Medicare reimbursement program, known as the "Interim Payment System" (IPS), is based on an incomplete and inequitable funding formula which directly jeopardizes home health care agencies and the elderly they serve in my state.

The value of home health care is obvious. All of us intuitively know that enabling our seniors to receive quality, skilled nursing care in their own homes is preferable to other, more costly, sometimes isolated, settings. Senior citizens receive the peace of mind from familiar settings and their loved ones close at hand. And the cost savings to Medicare from proper use of home health care are considerable.

The legislation we have introduced (HR 3108) corrects several flaws contained in the IPS formula and assures fair and reasonable Medicare reimbursement for quality home health care. If left unchanged, the IPS will cut Medicare reimbursement for home health care in New Jersey by \$25 million in fiscal year 1998 alone. Several agencies in New Jersey could lose \$2 million or more in anticipated reimbursement for homebound Medicare patients.

One of the most unfair aspects of the IPS is that it seeks to treat efficient and inefficient home health agencies alike, despite the fact that average utilization rates in New Jersey's agencies—43 visits per beneficiary served in 1996—are far lower than the national average of 74 visits that year.

Because the IPS reimbursement rates for each home health care agency are linked to earlier utilization rates and costs, agencies that were efficient and honest all along still find themselves struggling to squeeze another 12 to 15 percent reduction in aggregate reimbursement rates from already lean operations—a very tall order indeed. Meanwhile, agencies in other parts of the country with abnormally high home health costs and utilization rates are permitted to use base year utilization rates that were badly inflated in the first place. Thus, they will continue to receive high reimbursement rates because they had inflated costs in the past. The IPS, therefore, effectively punishes efficient operations and does not comprehensively address the problem in areas with inordinately high home health utilization statistics.

For example, home health agencies serving senior citizens in NJ will only receive enough funding to provide as few as 30 to 35 visits per patient. Meanwhile, agencies in other parts of the country—such as Tennessee and Louisiana—may continue providing their patients with almost triple that number of visits at

twice the cost per visit. Disparities of this magnitude are inherently unreasonable and unfair, and must be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, it is a simple fact of life that the home health care industry is very time and labor intensive. There are ways to restructure an agency's operations to make care-giving more efficient, but at a certain point, one cannot go any further without impacting the quality of care the patient receives.

In Ocean County, New Jersey—which is home to the greatest concentration of senior citizens in New Jersey—home health care agencies may only receive enough resources to provide as few as 30 visits per patient. The situation in Mercer, Burlington, and Monmouth counties is much the same: all will see an arbitrary capping of reimbursement for home care visits no matter the patient's condition. If New Jersey patients require, on average, more visits per patient than Medicare will reimburse, the quality of the care they receive could be jeopardized and an agency that is forced to continue providing uncompensated care will eventually risk bankruptcy.

The IPS is troubling for another reason: as initially implemented, the IPS gives providers a perverse incentive to avoid treating critically ill, chronic, or more expensive patients. Unlike a fully implemented prospective payment system (PPS), the Interim Payment System (IPS) makes no attempt to distinguish between agencies that are simply inefficient and agencies that are treating a disproportionately sicker patient population.

Our bill mitigates the damage set in motion by the IPS and will restore at least 60% of the reimbursement cuts announced January 1, 1998. To preserve the quality of medically necessary care for our seniors, our legislation mandates two changes to the IPS.

First, our bill will allow home health care agencies to use calendar year 1994—rather than fiscal year 1994—cost data as the base year upon which visits and reimbursement rates are derived. This distinction may seem technical but it is extremely important for states like New Jersey which do not run on the same fiscal year as the federal government. The practical result of the IPS fiscal year requirement is that it forces NJ home health agencies to use earlier base year data (1993) when complying with the IPS. The older the data, the greater the gap between the IPS settings and the actual needs in 1998. Older data also glosses over the growing trend to move patients out of acute care settings and into home health care programs. The IPS program should be based on the most recent, practical, data.

The second provision contained in our bill will protect home health agencies from a hidden cut in the Medicare home health reimbursement. Under the guise of "freezing" certain costs and prohibiting adjustments for inflation, the IPS actually goes beyond merely capping or "freezing" home health cost limits—it reduces total per-patient payments, too. If left unchanged, this "so-called" freeze provision will not only cut the anticipated inflation costs, but go below current per-patient reimbursements as well. To address this, HR 3108 requires HCFA to factor in medical inflation in IPS calculations.

Mr. Speaker, when HCFA first announced its changes to the Medicare coverage of home

health care I sent a letter signed by the entire NJ Congressional Delegation to Nancy-Ann Min DeParle, the Director of HCFA, outlining three major problems with the IPS and asking that the agency not implement its proposal until the formula was corrected. While one of our concerns has been addressed, the remaining inequities have not. I urge my colleagues to act swiftly on this legislation and move to protect homebound Medicare patients who are now at risk.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY
FUND

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from January 1998 entitled *The International Monetary Fund*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The chaos of the Great Depression, which led to the Second World War convinced American leaders that economic crises were key sources of international conflict. Presidents Roosevelt and Truman took the lead in creating postwar institutions to help stabilize economies, improve living standards, and promote peace. One of the most important of these is the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Though not perfect, the IMF is vital to U.S. interests today.

The IMF's purpose is to promote a stable international financial environment, a prerequisite for expanding trade and economic growth. The IMF gives financial advice to member countries. When countries have trouble balancing their books, the IMF provides loans in exchange for policy reforms. The typical IMF prescription calls for spending cuts, higher interest rates, and market-oriented reforms.

IMF loans come primarily from the pooled contributions of the Fund's 182 member countries. Each country's contribution, or "quota," is linked to the size of its economy, and quota shares equal IMF voting shares. Because important IMF decisions require an 85% majority vote, the U.S. voting share of 18% gives us a veto over decisions we oppose.

Contributions to the IMF have never cost U.S. taxpayers a cent. When the IMF uses the funds we provide, it gives us an interest-earning claim in return. U.S. contributions must be authorized by Congress, but they have no impact on the federal budget, and they do not require any spending.

The most recent U.S. quota contribution to the IMF, valued at \$11.9 billion, occurred in 1992. Last year, IMF members agreed to another quota increase. The U.S. share would be about \$14.5 billion. Two dozen IMF members, including the U.S., have also agreed to make additional funds available in an extraordinary crisis. The proposed \$3.5 billion U.S. contribution to this emergency credit line would require a budgetary outlay only if these funds were used and not paid back. The President will ask Congress to approve both IMF funding requests later this year.

U.S. interests. The IMF serves U.S. interests in many ways. First, it promotes stability and prosperity by helping countries work through economic difficulties. Second, the IMF helps sustain an international environment conducive to trade expansion and economic growth, which reduces poverty and creates profitable markets for U.S. exports and investment. Third, the IMF's loan conditions usually require countries to adopt free-market reforms, which make them better trade and investment partners. Fourth, the IMF distributes the burden of stabilizing the international economy and responding to crises—a task that might otherwise fall to the U.S. alone.

For reasons of our own security and prosperity, it is not in the U.S. interest for the economies of our trading partners to collapse. The IMF uniquely possesses the policy expertise and resources to help avert economic collapse and keep the international financial system running smoothly. If the IMF didn't exist, we'd have to create it.

Criticism and changing roles. The IMF has long been a target of criticism. One leading criticism is that the reform conditions often attached to IMF loans—sharp budget cuts, for example—cause a lot of economic pain and do nothing to improve environmental, labor, or human rights conditions. The IMF could be more sensitive to the economic and social consequences of its reform prescriptions, but it is usually a country's economic "disease," not the IMF "cure," that causes most of the pain. Countries receiving IMF support have a tough enough time implementing required financial reforms. Asking them to achieve additional objectives during a crisis could make the crisis unmanageable. Furthermore, economic stability and growth will, over time, tend to improve environmental, labor, and human rights conditions.

A second criticism holds that the IMF shouldn't bail out those who make bad decisions. An expectation that the IMF will step in during an emergency will make investors and governments more careless, increasing the risk of future crises. IMF and U.S. officials agree that new strategies are needed to ensure that investors and creditors bear more risk for bad judgments.

A third and related criticism holds that we are better off doing nothing—letting markets clear. Market forces are beneficial, but they can swing to extremes. Too much is at risk to let markets alone resolve problems of financial instability. We recognized long ago that institutions such as the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation protect the economy from the excesses of the market. Failing to mount an international bailout could inflict great economic pain on a lot of innocent citizens. A crisis in a major U.S. export market could cost many U.S. jobs.

A fourth criticism is that the IMF sometimes helps developing countries—such as those now in crisis in Asia—that compete aggressively with U.S. exports and labor. Yet withholding emergency support would only aggravate a country's crisis, further reducing the value of its currency. That would hurt U.S. exports and intensify the threat to U.S. workers posed by imports.

Finally, critics blame the IMF for failing to predict or prevent financial crises. The IMF says its effectiveness is hampered by countries that conceal bad economic data. To address this problem, the U.S. and other key IMF members are pressing for tough new disclosure standards.

U.S. policy. The U.S. can do several things to strengthen the IMF. First, Congress

should approve the President's funding requests for the IMF, because its resources have been depleted by the Asian crises. Second, the U.S. must take the lead in strengthening the international financial system and creating an architecture to prevent and better manage financial crises. We need to ensure that investors and creditors pay a price for their mistakes, consistent with our broader interest in preventing economic catastrophes. IMF member countries must also be required to provide more accurate, detailed, and timely economic data. Third, the IMF needs to give social and economic considerations greater weight in lending decisions. Finally, the IMF's largely secretive mode of operating needs to be more accountable, transparent, and open to public scrutiny.

Conclusion. The United States took the lead in creating the IMF. It has served U.S. interests for a half century. It is not perfect, and it can be improved. Yet its contribution to international financial stability, economic growth, and world peace is immense. It deserves U.S. support.

MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share information about an important scholarship program for minority students that has been established by the Army Research Laboratory.

The Science and Technology Academic Recognition System (STARS) fellowship provides tuition and expenses for the senior year of undergraduate study, and two years of graduate study. This program targets undergraduates who attend historically black colleges and universities and other minority servicing institutions, but recipients may pursue graduate studies at any accredited university. Fellowship recipients are employed by the Army Research Laboratory during the Summer and other school breaks throughout the academic year. The awards can total up to \$100,000 over the course of three years. In 1997, the Army Research Laboratory committed \$300,000 to three STARS fellowship recipients.

While STARS funds only undergraduate and Master's degrees, the Army Research Laboratory has other fellowships which can help students complete doctoral studies. Upon completion of the STARS program, graduates are free to stay on with the Army Research Laboratory or they can pursue work in other parts of the federal government.

In order to become eligible for the STARS program students must have a 3.0 grade point average, be rising seniors, hold U.S. citizenship and have an interest in pursuing graduate study in science, engineering or mathematics. Interested students should write to Director, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, ATTN: AMSRL-SP, 2800 Powder Mill Road, Adelphi, Maryland, 20783.

RONALD REAGAN NATIONAL AIRPORT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan's legacy is the end of the Cold War and the greatest economic expansion in United States history. He ended the outrageous income tax rate of 70% and simplified the tax system with the 1986 Tax Act. He nominated the best Federal Reserve Chairman in history, Alan Greenspan and forced the Soviet Union to make massive nuclear reductions through his "peace through strength" plan.

Ronald Reagan presided over eight years of peace and prosperity. He was a great governor, presiding over my home state of California, and a great President. He exalted the rights and dignity of the individual and preached that government must be the servant, not the master of its citizens. Ronald Reagan is a great American and he deserves to be recognized.

Earlier this week, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee passed a resolution to rename Washington National Airport the Ronald Reagan National Airport in order to honor Reagan prior to his 86th birthday. I was shocked to learn that this legislation did not pass unanimously, but by a lopsided vote of 39-28. Democrats are actually openly opposing this bill to honor one of our nation's greatest leaders.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution recognizes the one man who likely made the greatest impact of any human being on our lives. This bill should not be made into a political agenda item by the Democrats. When Ronald Reagan took the oath of office, the United States economy was in the midst of its worst recession since World War II. Big government ruled at home and abroad and the U.S. government had income tax rates as high as 70%. President Ronald Reagan changed the direction of the country and I applaud my colleague, BOB BARR, for introducing and fighting for this measure.

A PIONEER FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY EDUCATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Ms. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Mr. Pat Tornillo, who has played a major leadership role in Miami-Dade's public school system for almost four decades.

As chief negotiator for Dade County's teachers since 1963, Mr. Tornillo is widely credited for raising the salaries of Miami's teachers to the among the highest level in the nation. Pat has also won numerous benefits and professional initiatives that have given our area's teachers a wide variety of opportunities for growth and professionalism. He is recognized

nationally for his progressive and innovative work in the professionalization of teaching and educational reform in South Florida.

Pat came to Miami in 1956 from the Newark, New Jersey school system. As a new teacher in the Miami-Dade County school system, he soon became active in the Dade County Classroom Teachers Association (which later became the United Teachers of Dade). He presently serves as Executive Director of the United Teachers of Dade, President of the Florida Education Association/United and Vice President of the American Federation of Teachers.

He has been a pioneer in blazing a trail for quality education in the Southeast. He helped build our local school system into one of the largest and most culturally diverse public school systems in the nation. He has won many awards for this record including the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Brotherhood Award, the Outstanding Leadership Award from the United Way, and the NAACP Distinguished Award.

As a former Dade County educator, I am happy to join with his many friends and colleagues who will pay tribute to him at a major event in his honor on February 7th. This event, "A Gathering of Eagles, honoring Pat L. Tornillo, for his Uncommon Commitment to Public Education", is a fitting commemoration of the record of one of Florida's leading educators.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND
ACHIEVEMENTS OF JAMES ROBERTS
OF ANDREWS, TX

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and achievements of James Roberts of Andrews, Texas.

James Roberts was a very important reason that the county and community of Andrews lived up to its self-proclaimed truism, "A Community of Quality." James embodied every bit of that quality as the local boy who grew up to take an active, important part in his community. After graduation from Andrews High School, he completed his education after serving this country in the U.S. Army in World War II and bravely surviving a year's time in a German prisoner-of-war camp. He returned home to Andrews and married Marie Holman on April 18, 1946. He had attended Texas Tech in Lubbock, and in 1950, earned his college degree from Baylor University.

James became the owner and editor of the Andrews County News. His writing spoke with the strong, common sense voice and views of the vast West Texas and Eastern New Mexico region through several newspapers under the Roberts Publishing banner. The family paper, founded by his parents during the Great Depression, carried James' own "Drifting Sands" column of homespun humor and down-to-earth basics of daily life and politics, James Roberts' own course in life was anything but drifting. James was an important and thoughtful local leader, one of the community's strongest boosters.

As the president of the Andrews Industrial Foundation, he attracted Fortune 500 businesses to Andrews, to diversify an economy once dependent on financial fluctuations in the domestic oil industry. James Roberts was also a leader among newspaper editors and publishers throughout the state, serving as president of the Texas Press Association and the West Texas Press Association. With strong community ties, a member of the First Baptist Church, two terms as president of the Andrews Chamber of Commerce, and the 12-year presidency of the Permian Basin Railroad Company, it is no surprise that James had earned early recognition as Andrews' Outstanding Citizen.

Just a few days before Christmas, James Roberts passed from this life—a life of community service for the betterment of his neighbors. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Andrews, Texas will always be that community of quality, with credit due to the quality of its people—people like James Roberts.

COMMEMORATING GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman Barr and I introduced a House Resolution to commemorate and honor fellow Georgian General Lucius D. Clay, the United States Military Governor of Germany and Commander of the US Forces in Europe following the end of World War II.

Born in Marietta, Georgia in 1897, Clay's Southern heritage influenced his ideology and policy throughout his life and military career. General Clay's impressive military career began in the 1930's as a military engineer. He soon established himself a highly competent, willful and vigorous man with an exceptional understanding of the purpose of government. General Clay's impressive role in US Military affairs in Europe and more specifically in Germany are marked not only by his military prowess but also by his humanitarian efforts to protect all men and women regardless of their military allegiance and ideology.

The Russian motivated Berlin Blockade, which halted all freight, passenger, water and food supply traffic to Berlin, began June 24, 1948. On June 26, 1948, the United States, under General Clay's leadership, began the Berlin Airlift that provided the German people with the necessary supplies for day-to-day existence. The Airlift continued for 328 days until May 12, 1949 when the Russians ended the blockade.

We are very pleased to honor the prominent role General Lucius Clay played in implementing the Berlin Airlift and in shaping post-WWII Europe. Issuing a postage stamp would be a first step in appropriately recognizing General Clay's role in history.

RECOGNIZE AND LAUD PROGRESSIVE ALTERNATIVE BUDGET FOR BERKELEY

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to, and to praise the passage of the Progressive Alternative Budget 1997-1998 for the City of Berkeley. This landmark budget was passed by the City Council on June 24, 1997.

This budget, initiated by the Honorable Vice-Mayor, Maudelle Shirek, established the seemingly impossible goal of forging a budget which would meet the needs of two apparently divergent, distinct communities within Berkeley. Although Berkeley's population of approximately 112,000 places it in the category of a small city, it has two polar economic groups with attendant issues, a common characteristic of large urban areas. To quote Vice-Mayor Shirek: "The City of Berkeley is divided into two distinct societies; one consisting of those well above the safety net; the other made up of those just above, within or below that same safety net."

The Vice-Mayor's 1997-98 budget achieved the target of meeting the basic needs of the entire city by maintaining the excellent police and fire services, as well as meeting the special requirements of the citizens with the lowest income and the greatest needs. The Vice-Mayor, working with four other Councilmembers, Margaret Breland, Linda Maio, Dona Spring and Kriss Worthington, set three priorities in allocating the \$200 million discretionary funds available; increased employment opportunities for the poor and homeless, access to health care for at-risk individuals, and more affordable housing.

Within these three priorities, the Vice-Mayor proposed that the budget be appropriated in the following manner; city parks and waterfront, clean, safe streets, and the library (39.92%); public safety (22.84%); a healthy city and the disabled community (7.17%), the needy and soon-to-be-needy (5.35%); economic development (4.22%); children and seniors (3.19%); South and West Berkeley, two traditionally underserved sections of the city (0.32%); and arts and culture (0.29%).

In presenting this premier budget, Vice-Mayor Shirek expressed her appreciation for City Manager James Keene and his staff for the data that formed the basis of her budget, and was especially proud to note that this budget included the traditional annual 4% surplus as well as an AA rating enjoyed by only 17 other cities in California.

It is appropriate at this time for me to thank all those involved in this undertaking for their energy and hard work. I am proud that the Berkeley community has united to focus its attention on issues which are critical to the health, safety, and well-being of its citizens.

VOTE ON THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, 1997, I inadvertently cast a vote in favor of H.R. 901, The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act. I intended to vote against the bill, but mistakenly voted for it. As you well know, debate on the bill and amendments to the bill occurred in the evening of October 7, but all of the votes were delayed until the next afternoon. The votes were then taken in rapid succession without debate or review.

As my record clearly indicates, I voted in support of each of the four amendments that would have significantly weakened this misguided legislation. Unfortunately when it came time to vote for final passage, I mistakenly thought we were voting on another amendment. Had I recognized that the vote was on final passage, I would have certainly voted "no."

I would like for my record to reflect that this vote was cast in error, and that should it come up for a vote again, I fully intend to vote against H.R. 901.

1972: SENATE PASSES EARLY BUY-INTO MEDICARE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress will soon be introducing a bill to provide affordable health insurance for people in the age 62-65 bracket and for displaced workers over age 55. The bill will let Americans buy-into Medicare at full cost—that is, without any cost to the existing Medicare system.

Five Senators have already voted for this proposal: Senators ROTH, STEVENS, THURMOND, BYRD, and INOUE all voted for it in 1972, when the Senate version of H.R. 1 included a proposal from the Senate Finance Committee to let spouses of Medicare eligible individuals and early Social Security retirees buy into Medicare.

Senator DOLE also voted for the proposal.

The Senate floor statements by Republican Senator Gurney of Florida and Democratic Senator Cranston of California are still an eloquent testimony to why this year's proposal makes great sense. I would like to include this legislative history in the RECORD at this point. The numbers cited in speeches have to be updated, of course, but the reasons why we should give people the option of spending their own money to buy into Medicare are still accurate:

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE REFORM—SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF H.R. 1 AS DETERMINED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE, RUSSELL B. LONG, CHAIRMAN, JUNE 13, 1972

MEDICARE COVERAGE FOR SPOUSES AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES UNDER AGE 65

Present Law

Under present law, persons aged 65 and over who are insured or are deemed to be insured for cash benefits under the social security or railroad retirement programs are entitled to hospital insurance (part A). Essentially all persons aged 65 and over are eligible to enroll for medicare insurance (part B) without regard to insured status. The House bill includes a provision that would permit persons aged 65 and over who are not insured or deemed insured for cash benefits to enroll in part A, at a premium rate equal to the full cost of their hospital insurance protection (\$31 a month through June 1973).

Problem

Many additional social security cash beneficiaries find it difficult to obtain adequate private health insurance at a rate which they can afford. This is particularly true if they are of an advanced age, say, age 60-64. Frequently, these older beneficiaries—retired workers, widows, mothers, dependents, parents for example—have been dependent upon their own group coverage or that of a related worker who is now deceased for health insurance protection. It is a difficult task for such older persons to find comparable protection when they no longer are connected to the labor force.

Finance Committee Amendment

The provision makes Medicare protection available at cost to spouses aged 60-64 of Medicare beneficiaries and to other persons age 60-64 (such as a beneficiary who elects early retirement at age 62) entitled to benefits under the Social Security Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1972—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 989

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I am today introducing an amendment to H.R. 1 that would apply to that part of the bill dealing with medicare.

My amendment is directed toward the 3 million or so people between 60 and 65 whose husbands or wives receive medicare benefits but who are not eligible for it themselves. By and large these people live on limited retirement incomes and, as retirees, are more vulnerable to economic hardship resulting from serious illness. The most reasonable solution would be to bring them under the umbrella of medicare, while adding as little as possible to the cost of that program.

This amendment would do just that. It provides that one spouse must be over 65 and already enrolled in the medicare program for the other spouse, who must be at least 60, to enroll in the program and receive equivalent benefits at cost.

The cost of these benefits to the newly eligible spouse should be reasonable enough to attract enrollees yet comprehensive enough to provide the necessary medical coverage. For an estimated \$30 to \$35 a month, spouses will get the same hospital insurance and insurance to cover physician's charges that anyone else enrolled in medicare gets.

To discourage people from waiting until they are sick to enroll, this amendment provides for a 10-percent increase in premiums

for each year they delay. Thus, the potential enrollee has an incentive to sign up when he or she is 60. Such a proviso will put the program on a sounder financial basis.

In summary, this proposal will provide the spouse of a retiree on medicare with adequate medical insurance at reasonable rates during a 5-year period when getting a policy from a private company would be either impossible or prohibitively expensive. Once the person reached age 65, regular medicare would take over, dropping the \$30 to \$35 a month charge to an estimated \$5.80 per month.

Since the financial burden of this proposal would be underwritten by the subscribers and since its implementation would utilize the administrative services of a program already in existence—medicare—this seems to be the most efficient and most economical way to reduce some of the trials and tribulations faced by our senior citizens. They have worked hard for their retirement and they deserve a chance to live it in peace and contentment. This amendment would help give them that chance without depriving them of their dignity or overburdening the already hard-pressed American taxpayer.

EXTENSION OF MEDICARE COVERAGE TO EARLY RETIREES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I submit for printing today for myself and the Senator from Florida (Mr. GURNEY) an amendment to H.R. 1, which would enable certain individuals who have not yet reached age 65—those who are entitled to old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, or parent's Social Security benefits—to "buy-into" Parts A and B of Medicare by the payment of equal-to-cost-premiums.

The need for this legislation stems from the fact that medicare eligibility does not begin until age 65, yet many older persons lose their group health coverage when they retire before the age of 65. They are then forced to enroll in high-cost individual health policies—usually not even available to them—or to forego any coverage whatsoever, gambling that they will stay healthy at least until they reach age 65 when they become eligible for medicare. This is an intolerable situation, Mr. President, and I believe that we can effectively counteract it through the enactment of the measure we propose today.

Senator GURNEY submitted on March 3 an amendment (No. 989) to H.R. 1. The amendment provides that if one spouse is over 65 and enrolled in medicare, the other spouse, if at least 60 years old, may enroll in the program and receive equivalent benefits at cost. As Senator GURNEY stated when he introduced this measure:

"Since the financial burden of this proposal would be underwritten by the subscribers, and since its implementation would utilize the administrative services of a program already in existence—Medicare—this seems to be the most efficient and most economical way to reduce some of the trials and tribulations faced by our senior citizens."

I believe that Senator GURNEY has submitted an excellent amendment, and I have requested to be added as a cosponsor.

In discussing the benefits afforded by amendment No. 989, which the Finance Committee has already tentatively adopted in its markup of H.R. 1 in executive session, Senator GURNEY and I agreed that, at still no cost to the American taxpayer, these benefits could be made available to an even broader range of older Americans—those already on the Social Security rolls. It is these

individuals that the amendment we are submitting today would cover. They include in addition to the Social Security spouse covered by the Gurney amendment: First, Social Security old age beneficiaries 62 years old and over; second, a wife or widow, regardless of her age, if she is caring for a child under 18 or disabled and the child received payments based on the worker's record; third, a wife 62 or older or widow 60 or older; fourth, a dependent husband 62 or over, or a dependent widower 60 or over; or a disabled widower who has attained age 60; or fifth, dependent parents of a deceased worker.

The "buy-in" procedure we propose today is similar to that allowing States to buy into Medicare on behalf of their retired public employees 65 years old or older—a provision contained in section 202 of H.R. 1 as passed by the House. And H.R. 1 as passed by the House also extends Medicare coverage to recipients of Social Security disability benefits. The Senate Finance Committee has tentatively agreed to this extension of coverage which I have long advocated. In light of this expansion of the Medicare program, I believe it is only fitting that we concern ourselves, too, with the health care needs of the individuals who would be covered by this amendment.

Our amendment would allow these individuals, at an estimated cost of approximately \$30 per month in the first year of operation—and perhaps as low as \$22 per month thereafter—to enroll in part A of Medicare—Hospital Insurance Benefits—anytime they are or become eligible during a 90-day period following receipt of notice of eligibility from the Social Security Commissioner.

Because the enrollment period is limited to a specific number of days—a reasonable period of 90 days after the recipient receives notice of eligibility—the opportunity for adverse selection of coverage is very much reduced, thereby promising to keep premium charges to the absolute minimum.

Our amendment would allow these same eligible individuals to enroll in part B of Medicare—Medical Insurance Benefits—within the same 90 day period. The premium for part B coverage would be 200 percent of the regular part B premium—one-half of which the Government presently underwrites for Medicare beneficiaries. If a provision is enacted in H.R. 1 to eliminate completely or place a limitation upon, as the Finance Committee proposes, the part B premium cost to beneficiaries—it is presently \$5.60 per month—I expect that the cost to those covered by this amendment would be appropriately adjusted.

Individuals may opt out of either part A or part B at anytime, but automatically cease to be eligible for part B if they drop or lose eligibility for part A. All of these beneficiaries of course, would be eligible for the regular Medicare program when they reached the age of 65.

Mr. President, on March 3 and 4, as ranking majority member of Senator EAGLETON's Subcommittee on Aging of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, I was privileged to preside at hearings in California on legislation affecting our Nation's more than 20 million older Americans. I discussed with many of the witnesses present the legislation that Senator GURNEY and I propose today, and all testified to the importance of and vital need for such a measure.

Adequate health care coverage is a matter of the greatest concern to Americans reaching retirement age. This amendment addresses that concern and provides a mechanism for a substantial number of particu-

larly hard-pressed older Americans to take full advantage of the benefits under the Medicare program.

IN MEMORY OF MR. WALTER RHULEN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the life of Walter Rhulen of Sullivan County, NY, who has passed away after decades of dedication to his business, his community and family.

Walter Rhulen was a man of many exceptional qualities. His business sense helped him build an insurance empire, worth more than a billion dollars, out of his family company. With his dedication to Sullivan County he personally helped to make for it a better place. Walter Rhulen spent his life giving his spirit, ideas and his financial support to Sullivan County, changing it forever.

Walter Rhulen's work touched the lives of thousands of his neighbors. He was committed to the Sullivan County region and to its people. Even after his business's great success he kept its headquarters in his home town, showing his dedication to the home he loved.

Mr. Rhulen helped to bring better health care to his neighbors by campaigning for a new hospital. With his leadership and financial support he helped to open the new Community General Hospital. This modern facility provided better health care for the entire region.

Mr. Rhulen also helped to create and fund a scholarship fund for Sullivan Community College students.

Walter Rhulen has provided the residents of my Congressional district with an invaluable service. His love for our region was remarkable and estimable. With the death of Walter Rhulen our community lost much more than a resident. We lost a role model and a great man. His dedication was exemplary and will not be forgotten or underappreciated.

Walter Rhulen was of tremendous assistance to me as a member of my Congressional Economic Advisory Committee. There he demonstrated his concern of regional affairs, and was always eager to share his vast wealth of experience with us.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to his widow, Judith Schmid Rhulen and his children, Suzanne Laughlin and Harry, Erik and Anthony Rhulen for their loss on such a tragic occasion.

HONORING RICK TUTTLE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Mr. WAXMAN and I want to bring to your attention, our close personal friend, Los Angeles City Controller Rick Tuttle (L.A.'s elected fi-

nancial officer), will receive the L.A. City's "Employee of the Year" Award on December 10, 1997. We would like to take this opportunity to recognize, at a national level, what the people of Los Angeles have known for decades and we, individually, have known for all of our professional lives: Rick Tuttle is an extraordinary individual who has made a major mark by contributing his time and talents to elevate the quality of life of Los Angeles.

The "Employee of the Year" award will be presented to Rick by the All City Employees Benefits Service Association (ACEBSA) for his outstanding achievements in a city career that spans 12 years. In announcing the selection, ACEBSA President, Jay R. Sloan said,

Mr. Tuttle heads one of the City's most important and largest departments. His record as an outstanding leader speaks for itself. His career sparkles with achievement.

Few people have been as dedicated, and have contributed so much time, energy and passion, as Rick has to the City of Los Angeles. He has made an enormous mark not only on the City but on the larger society as well. It would be impossible to list all of Rick's honors, but we would like to mention a few.

Among the awards Rick has received are the Equal Justice in Government Award from the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; the Distinguished Public Service Award presented by the Pacific Southwest Region of the Anti-Defamation League; Lifetime Membership Award from the Los Angeles Business Council; the Distinguished Leadership Award for 1996 presented by the Association of Government Accountants. He has served as Director of the Los Angeles West Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the UCLA Religious Conference at UCLA and has been an active leader of the California Democratic Party for 30 years.

As our immediate successor as statewide President of the California Federation of Young Democrats, as a friend and ally for over 30 years, Rick has an impressive commitment to community improvement. His awards and achievements have come over three decades of professional excellence: as a Dean of Students at UCLA, as an elected trustee of the Los Angeles Community colleges and as L.A. City's Controller since 1985.

We, of course, have a personal involvement with the entire Tuttle family. His wife, Muff Singer, served as campaign coordinator and the first Administrative Assistant to Howard Berman. Muff left government employment to pursue a career as a successful writer of children's books and to devote herself to raising a family. Rick and Muff's daughter, Sarah, has been raised with a respect for community involvement and is already a pride to her community.

From his time of his courageous civil rights involvement in the early 1960's (from Wesleyan University he went south to register voters and to fight for civil rights) to his courageous and fierce guardianship of L.A. city's budget as City Controller, Rick has been an exemplar of the best of public service.

Each of us have known Rick, and his wife, Muff, personally and professionally for more than 30 years. He is a close personal friend, trusted advisor, and a model of what an elected official ought to be. Our admiration of him is indescribable.

INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that the following statement be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The attached resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Oakland County, Michigan, regarding the recently passed international treaty on global climate change.

I have already voiced my very strong concerns with this treaty, which will require legally binding cutbacks in greenhouse gas emissions. By exempting all developing nations, the treaty will create a two-tiered environmental obligation, forcing the entire burden to reduce greenhouse emissions on industrialized nations while turning the developing world into a pollution "enterprise zone." This will have a devastating impact on American jobs. Oakland County agrees, and offers this resolution to express its grave concerns with the impact cutbacks will have on jobs and economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, please accept this statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Oakland County is sending us a powerful message about how these drastic cutbacks will affect our Nation's local communities. As the current administration plans to implement the bureaucratic regulations needed to bring the U.S. in compliance with the recently adopted treaty, Congress must acknowledge this warning.

The following is a representative copy containing all amendments to:
Miscellaneous Resolution #97227.

*By: Commissioner Shelley Taub, District #12;
Commissioner Donn L. Wolf, District #19.*

*In re: United Nations Climate Change Treaty
Opposition.*

To the Oakland County Board of Commissioners.

Chairperson, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Whereas the Michigan Association of Counties, the National Association of Counties and SEMCOG have recommended support for the following concepts in the main body of the resolution; and

Whereas the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in May, 1992 at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro and calls upon industrialized nations to aim towards voluntarily limiting their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; and

Whereas ongoing international negotiations are underway aimed at finalizing a Climate Treaty by the end of 1997 that is expected to require legally-binding cutbacks in energy usage and emission targets that will be applicable to developed nations only; and

Whereas a growing body of economic studies indicate that any U.S. effort to significantly limit greenhouse gas emissions in a short time frame will slow economic growth, cost hundreds of thousands of jobs in Oakland County and throughout the United States, and discourage investments in more energy-efficient technologies or facilities; and

Whereas mandatory constraints on fossil fuel use would raise the monthly cost to consumers for electricity, heating and cooling bills. Projections also indicate that the resi-

dents of Oakland County could experience a gasoline price increase of up to \$0.50 per gallon. This would be particularly detrimental to those on fixed incomes, living in rural areas or dependent on private vehicles to transport their families to work, school and stores; and

Whereas ill-advised policies on climate control change could significantly limit personal mobility, seriously disrupt the growing economy of Oakland County and would negatively impact those businesses located in Oakland County that could no longer compete effectively against their foreign counterparts as a result of the higher cost of fuel; and

Whereas the exemption for developing countries is inconsistent with the need for global action on climate change, is environmentally flawed and imposes trade disadvantages. The Climate Treaty will inflict serious harm to Oakland County's economy with the loss of manufacturing jobs, as the incentive to move industry abroad to exempt, high-growth countries such as Mexico, China and Brazil is heightened; and

Whereas the Oakland County Board of Commissioners holds that the United States should not agree to any international global climate proposals that are not justified by sound scientific and economic policies.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Oakland County Board of Commissioners strongly supports MAC, NACo and SEMCOG, and urges that the United States not be signatory to any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, at negotiations in Kyoto in December 1997, or thereafter, which would:

(A) mandate new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the United States, unless the protocol or other agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for developing countries within the same compliance period; or

(B) result in job loss or serious harm to the economy of Oakland County, the State of Michigan and the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, signed by the United States at negotiations in Kyoto in December 1997, or thereafter, should:

(1) be voluntary as much as possible;

(2) include all nations, developed and developing, under comparable criteria and within the same compliance period;

(3) assist developing nations in growing economically while increasing energy efficiency; and

(4) promote technology approaches that can reduce adverse impacts on consumers and the economy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the United States Senate are strongly urged not to consent to any protocol or agreement regarding the Global Climate Change, unless said protocol or agreement is:

(i.) accompanied by an analysis of the detailed explanation of any legislation or regulatory actions that would be required to implement the protocol or agreement; and

(ii.) accompanied by an analysis of the detailed financial costs and other impacts on the economy of the United States that would be incurred by implementation of the protocol or agreement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice President

of the United States, Senator Spencer Abraham, Senator Carl Levin, Oakland County Legislators, the Governor of the State of Michigan, and to Oakland County's Legislative Agents.

Chairperson, we move the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

SHELLEY TAUB,

District #12.

DONN L. WOLF,

District #19.

Vote on resolution, as amended:

AYES: Huntoon, Johnson, Law, McCulloch, McPherson, Moffin, Obrecht, Palmer, Powers, Schmid, Taub, Wolf, Amos, Dingeldey, Douglas, Garfield. (16)

NAYS: Holbert, Jacobs, Jensen, Kingzett, Coleman. (5)

A sufficient majority having voted therefor, the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

RECOGNIZING MS. THELMA SIAS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Ms. Thelma Sias, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for her outstanding contributions to the community and her life long dedication to serving others.

Ms. Sias is the 1998 recipient of the "Drum Major Award" presented at the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Breakfast in Milwaukee. This highly distinguished award is presented every year to an individual who has dedicated his or her life to public service and promoting positive change within the African-American community.

Throughout her years in Milwaukee, Ms. Sias has worked to affect positive change. As the Director for Community Programs at Wisconsin Gas Company, she has set out every day with one goal—to make a difference. She has served on countless boards and committees in Milwaukee where she has worked to revitalize neighborhoods, to provide food for the hungry, to advance women's issues, to improve education opportunities, and to make our neighborhoods safe for children. Ms. Sias is a passionate youth mentor and role model for Athletes for Youth, New Concepts Self Development Center, YMCA Black Achievers Program, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. elementary schools.

Although Thelma is not one to seek praise, her work has not gone unnoticed. She has received a steady stream of accolades including the 1993 Honored Woman Award presented by the Women's Fund, the 1993 Future Milwaukee Community Service Award, the 1991 Milwaukee Times/TV 6 Black Excellence Award, the 1990 YWCA Outstanding Woman of Achievement Award and the 1989 Black Achiever of the Year in Business and Industry Award.

Now, in 1998, Thelma is receiving an award named after the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., a man she calls her "role model." How appropriate it is that someone who modeled her own life after the life of a man who made sacrifice after sacrifice for the benefit of others has become a role model to those who witness her work.

We, in Milwaukee, are lucky. Ms. Sias left Mississippi and adopted Milwaukee as her home and, in time, adopted each of us and shared with us her great love for her fellow man. Her contribution has been remarkable. Her recognition is deserved. I congratulate her on her accomplishment and I know that she will continue to devote her time and energy to making Milwaukee a better place.

TRIBUTE TO MISSOURI STATE
SENATOR HAROLD L. CASKEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise to congratulate a friend and political colleague from Missouri, State Senator Harold L. Caskey, who was recognized recently for his outstanding work in behalf of people who are blind.

Harold was named 1997 State Official of the Year by the General Council of Industries for the Blind. It is a recognition he richly deserves in light of his work in enacting the State Use Law for the State of Missouri. In addition, his leadership and commitment to the Lighthouse for the Blind will open the door for blind people to receive training, and enable them to lead meaningful and independent lives.

My friend, Harold Caskey, is visually impaired, but there is no selfish motivation to his work to improve access to the blind. He stands out as a model civic leader, with a successful career in law and government. His blindness, however, has given him a unique vision and insight most people lack, and he is using that vision to pave the way for inclusion.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Harold Caskey, and join the General Council of Industries for the Blind in commending his good work.

A QUESTION OF HONOR

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I commend the remarks of William Bennett to my colleagues. His recent speech at the United States Naval Academy is an excellent discussion of what is important in our society.

DOES HONOR HAVE A FUTURE

(By William Bennett)

It is a privilege to address you this evening.

As way of background—not by way of boasting, but simply wondering out loud—I should tell you that lately I have received invitations from all of the military academies looking for guidance and help on ethical issues. I will confess that it is a bit strange to me that a well-known former government employee and sometime philosopher like myself should be asked to address this assemblage on matters of ethics and honor, right and wrong, on the question, "Does Honor Have a Future?". But as Sir Thomas

More said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the times."

And what do we make of these times? These are good times and bad times. We all know that there have been troubling, and even terrible, incidents here at the United States Naval Academy, and at other academies as well. While we should be bothered by these incidents, we should also be troubled by the superficial, flawed analyses these events have sometimes received. Most of these bottom on the limp excuse that the Academy simply reflects more general changes in society. It goes something like this: "There are these problems everywhere—so why not here? The Academy is just a reflection of the larger society." To which I would respond: no, it is not. Whether we are talking about Annapolis, West Point or Colorado Springs, you are supposed to be different—and in some important ways, you are supposed to be better. It was a wise man who said that when a man enters military life, he enters a higher form of civilization.

Former assistant secretary of the Army Sara Lister, who called the Marines "extremists," did not sufficiently grasp this point. But thank goodness many other Americans still do.

So yes, the military is—and ought to be—different in some important ways from the world outside its walls. It operates with a different code of conduct; a different set of activities; a different way of life. I have no doubt that most of you—perhaps all of you—will leave this academy changed in many important regards. Perhaps you can see the changes in your own life occurring even now.

Last year, I visited the United States Air Force Academy and spoke with one of the cadets, the son of a friend of my wife and me. He told me about the grueling schedule: drills, training, study, sports, lack of sleep, the constant pressure to perform, officers yelling at him to do better and to be better. I asked him two questions: When you are home on vacation, do your friends understand what it is you are going through? He told me no. I then asked him: do you like it here? And he said, "Mr. Bennett, I love it." And you could tell that he did—as I know many of you love the regimen here, even as you struggle to master it. And in mastering it, it is inevitable that you will draw back from some of the softness of contemporary civilian life.

I want to draw to your attention an extraordinary 1995 article in the Wall Street Journal, written by Thomas E. Ricks, about the transformation that took place in Marine recruits after eleven weeks of boot camp at Parris Island.

A Marine talked about his re-entry into society: "It was horrible—the train [ride home] was filled with smoke, people were drinking and their kids were running around aimlessly." Another private said this: "It was crowded. Trash everywhere. People were drinking, getting into fights. No politeness whatsoever." But he went on to say, "I didn't let it get to me. I just said, 'This is the way civilian life is.'" According to one Sgt. Major, "It is a fact of life that there isn't a lot of teaching in society about the importance of honor, courage, commitment. It's difficult to go back into a society of 'what's in it for me?'"

You know that this is, unfortunately, pretty accurate. There are plenty of people in the rest of society, who live outside these walls, who do not identify with what you stand for; some who do not agree with it; and even some who scoff at honor codes and mission statements, feeling themselves superior to such things.

Here at Annapolis you learn obedience to orders, the responsibility of command, respect for authority. Here at Annapolis, you have dedicated yourself to high purpose and to noble cause. But in the twilight of this twentieth century, concepts like honor, nobility and manliness not only do not elicit approbation; they often illicit ridicule, scorn, mockery.

It brings to mind C.S. Lewis's book, *The Abolition of Man*. There, Lewis writes that "We make men without chests and expect of them virtue and enterprise. We laugh at honor and are shocked to find traitors in our midst."

America is the greatest nation in the history of the world—the richest, most powerful, most envied, most consequential. And yet America is the same nation that leads the industrialized world in rates of murder; violent crime; juvenile violent crime; imprisonment; divorce; abortion; sexually-transmitted diseases; single-parent households; teen suicide; cocaine consumption; per capita consumption of all drugs; and pornography production and consumption.

America is a place of heroes, honor, achievement and respect. But it is as well a place where far too often heroism is confused with celebrity; honor with fame; true achievement with popularity; individual respect with political correctness. From inside here you look out at a culture that celebrates self-gratification; the crossing of all moral boundaries; and now even the breaking of all social taboos. And on top of it all, too often the sound you hear is whining—the whining of America, what can only be heard as the enormous ingratitude of modern man toward our unprecedented prosperity and good fortune.

Despite our wonders and greatness, we are a society that has experienced so much social regression, so much decadence, in so short a period of time, that in many parts of America we have become the kind of place to which civilized countries used to send missionaries.

Of course this does not change your duty in general, or your duty to this country in particular. It doesn't mean you may not defend this nation, or be willing to give your life for it. Because the ideals of this nation are still the greatest ever struck off by the mind of man. And because we are a free society—with all of its attendant virtue and vice—we expect you to defend the whole nation. Your job, as you know—like it or not—is to defend the worst, as well as the best, of us.

So there is a difference, isn't there, between life here and outside. But let me be very candid and ask a question. There is doubt in Boulder, Birmingham, Boston and Buffalo. Is there also doubt about honor here in Bancroft Hall? Are the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, and your colleagues, ever seized by mission doubt? Does doubt about honor gain any purchase here? Are you sure, in your bones and in your heart, as well as in your head, why honor is worthy of your allegiance?

I ask the question because I am told that among even the military's best and the brightest young men and women—that is, even among some of you here—there is confusion of purpose, attenuation of belief. What is it all about? What matters most? What is life for? What endures? These are the kinds of question young people within and outside the military have always asked. They are worthy of your attention, and ours. And they deserve, from your teachers and others, an answer.

Let me very briefly try to begin to answer these questions by using two contemporary

reference points which celebrated major anniversaries in the summer of 1994. The first was the 25th year reunion of Woodstock. Woodstock, you may recall, was a rock festival held in New York in 1969. It was attended by 300,000 young people in the first 24 hours, and it was marked by rowdiness, drinking, drug use, and even death.

The other 1994 reference point was the 50th anniversary of Operation Overload, the Normandy invasion under the command of General Dwight David Eisenhower. This was, as you know, the largest amphibious landing in history. It was attended by about 170,000 young people in the first 24 hours. Let me say a few words about each. Back in the summer of '69, Woodstock was called the "defining event of a generation;" it was undoubtedly the high point of the counter-culture movement in America. "If it feels good, do it" was a kind of unofficial banner under which the participants walked. But it is worth noting, I think, that most of those whose attended the 25th year reunion were not even at the original Woodstock rock festival. The reason, one can fairly surmise, is that for many of those who attended in August 1969, the memories were not good ones, not ones they wished to rekindle. Woodstock was not a place to which they wanted to go again. Many people grew up and grew beyond what Woodstock stood for; in adulthood, they consider it to have been childish, utopian, irrelevant, irresponsible, or worse. It was a chapter of their lives many would just as soon close, a memory they hoped would grow dim with the passage of time. And the deaths and sickness there were pointless, mindless, and avoidable. It was a season of drug overdoses and self-inflicted death.

Now compare the Woodstock reunion with the anniversary of D-Day, which took place on another coast, in the same year. What they were celebrating was something far different. Poignancy and dignity surrounded that event, precisely because the stakes involved were so high; the heroism so manifest; the examples so inspiring. Many listened to President Roosevelt's prayer, broadcast on D-Day, as he recognized the horror that awaited the young men who had embarked on "the Great Crusade."

"Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor . . . They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces . . . They will be sore tired, by night and by day . . . The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violence of war."

As at Woodstock, there were deaths there. But they were different, in numbers and in cause. According to military author Paul Fussell, in one 10 minute period on Omaha Beach, a single rifle company of 205 men lost 197, including every officer and sergeant. But they were not pointless or avoidable deaths. The price was very high—but that for which they died was sacred. We remember. And their comrades-in-arms remember. And so those who could, came back.

My point is a simple one: Ephemeral things are the flies of summer. They drift away with the breeze of time. They are as wind and ashes. An event like Woodstock cannot hold the affections of the heart, or command respect, or win allegiance, or make men proud, or make their parents proud. It may be remembered by the media, but it leaves no lasting impression on the souls of men. It is forgotten. It was meant to be forgotten. People do not pilgrimage there, for it can give them nothing of worth.

Plato reminds us that what is real is what endures. Trenton, Midway and Tarawa; those on the Bonhomme Richard and the crews of "Taffey Three" in Leyte Gulf; the Marines and brave naval officers at "Frozen Chosin"—these things endure.

In the Funeral Oration, Pericles said, "For it is only the love of honor that never grows old; and honor it is, not gain as some would have it, that rejoices the heart of age and helplessness."

Honor never grows old, and honor rejoices the heart of age. It does so because honor is, finally, about defending those noble and worthy things that deserve to be defended, even if it comes at a high cost. In our time, that may mean social disapproval, public scorn, hardship, persecution, or as always even death itself. The questions remain: What is worth defending? What is worth dying for? What is worth living for?

So let me end where I began. Does honor have a future? Like all things human, it is always open to question. As free citizens, we can always fail to live up to those "better angels of our nature." A lady reportedly asked Benjamin Franklin after the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention: "What kind of government have you given us, Dr. Franklin?" The good doctor replied, "A Republic—if you can keep it."

And so honor has a future—if we can keep it, and if you can keep it. We keep it only if we continue to esteem it, uphold it, value those who display it—and refuse to laugh at it.

Earlier in these remarks I suggested a gulf—sometimes even a chasm—between your life here and the rest of America. But there are bridges across the chasm, too—bridges made by hands and words and ideas that reach across generations, across the centuries, from military to civilian, from civilian to military. I am thinking of a small group of men, not soldiers, not naval officers. They were civilians—only civilians, but it was not by accident or luck that our Founders pledged to one another "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." They meant it. In this act of national baptism, we are all bound together.

It is your task, members of the brigade—it has been given to you, especially—to show the way as you and your forbearers, alive and dead, have showed the way before. We outside know you will do it again. And the children will learn by your example what honor means.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO OSCAR LOYA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a beloved and remembered man. Oscar Loya the superintendent of Alisal Union School District and community hero died on January 26th, 1998.

Oscar helped foster strong involvement in his home, the Salinas Valley, by being "an inspirational leader and a person who operated from the heart" (Roxanne Regules, principal of Caesar Chavez School). Last year Loya received a recognition of his accomplishments by President Clinton for bringing PeaceBuilders, a violence reduction program, to Salinas schools.

Immigrating to the United States at age 7, Mr. Loya, always concerned for others, gave many years of service toward improving the quality of education for migrant children. "He was very caring about what happen with his students and what direction they were headed" (Stephanie Lopez, a former student and first grade teacher).

In return, the community was there for Loya. When it was discovered that he needed a bone marrow transplant, hundreds flocked to have their bone marrow tested during six drives in his honor. Although no matching donor was found, Loya helped to raise awareness of the need for bone marrow donors.

In the Salinas Valley a true champion is lost. My thoughts remain with his family.

HONORING THE 5TH ANNUAL "CALIFORNIA DUCK DAYS"

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an event in my district that has become one of the premier wildlife festivals in the United States. In the short span of five years, "California Duck Days" has grown from a small, community-based event to a large, regional festival offering a wide range of activities including field trips, workshops, lectures, family and youth activities, and, for the first time ever, a large Exposition Hall which includes educational displays, vendor booths, and demonstrations about wetlands and wildlife.

This year, "Duck Days" is co-hosted by the California Waterfowl Association, and it coincides with the Sacramento Valley's peak migration period for hundreds of thousands of waterfowl moving south on the Pacific Flyway. "Duck Days" showcases the wonders and diversity of our region's wetlands and it serves both to increase public awareness and to promote education about the importance of wetlands and wildlife.

Last fall, the community, and many of this year's "Duck Days" participants, braved the cold and rain to successfully dedicate the opening of the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area. We were joined that day by President Clinton who noted that "there is no challenge facing this country that we cannot meet, if we will just do what you have done here." The 3700 acre wetlands area that constitutes the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area is the largest wetlands area in the western United States and "California Duck Days" is a continuation and expansion of the many partnerships that created the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area. The president's message, which stressed the power of collaboration, continues to be highlighted by the growing successes of the "Duck Days" celebrations.

With over 60 participating organizations, "Duck Days" is proof that individuals and organizations can work together to give thousands of people, young and old, the opportunity to experience these wild places, learn about them, and share their experiences with others. I commend the successful model of

the Yolo Basin Foundation to my colleagues and extend the congratulations of the House of Representatives to the organizers and participants of 1998's "California Duck Days" festival.

HONORING TILLIE ROTHSTEIN

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the lifetime achievements and the memory of a remarkable visionary, activist, and friend, Tillie Rothstein. Tillie was a determined and tireless trailblazer whose contributions to Broward County, and to me personally, have left a permanent impression and a rich legacy.

Tillie is a New York native who made her home and her political career in South Florida. She and her husband retired to Sunrise, Florida in 1977, but Tillie wasted no time launching into the local political arena. She served as a congressional aide and worked in public relations at Broward Federal Savings & Loan. However, she is perhaps best known for her leadership as president of the West Broward Democratic Club which now flourishes as an influential presence, due in large part to her hard work and courageous pioneering. She was unshakably loyal, and her support was one of the most sought after endorsements among those with political aspirations. Always confident and tenacious, Tillie campaigned for her candidates and the causes she championed for over twenty years, thus earning recognition as a stalwart figure in the Broward County community. I am grateful for this opportunity to applaud Tillie for her outstanding efforts and thank her for her innumerable contributions to the community. She will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO ODESSA E. TEVIS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I once heard beauty described as "unity in variety." In considering our American people, that definition could easily be expanded to describe the beauty of America—a nation of people gathered from a diversity of backgrounds united in their belief in the freedom of all human beings and their deep love for the country that protects those freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce you to an exemplary American, and a good friend, Odessa E. Tevis. Odessa is being honored on Sunday, February 1, 1998 by the Tarpon Springs Historical Society and by the community, for her 25 years of volunteerism in this area.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri on November 27, 1908, Odessa, like so many children during wartime and a troubled economy, moved several times during her childhood. Having moved from Missouri to Chicago to Iowa then back to

Chicago, Odessa graduated from High School and then junior college. On the last day of 1931, she married her high school sweetheart, Harry Tevis. Harry worked for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and for the next eighteen years, every promotion meant yet another move to another city in Illinois.

There was one interruption—WWII—and Harry had orders to go overseas. But, before he left, he helped Odessa find a job at the Atlas Educational Film Company in Oak Park, IL where she worked on scripts and even did a little acting when needed.

Having made several trips to this area over the years, when Harry retired in 1973, they decided the Florida Suncoast was where they wanted to live. The two cars and camper were barely unpacked when Odessa began making the community her own. Within a year her beloved Harry had passed away and Odessa filled those open hours by helping others. If someone needed a ride to the doctor or the hospital, or needed medication; or a friend to stay through an extended illness or watch a child—Odessa was there. Even today, at 89 years of age, her days are divided between at least two projects such as volunteering at an eye care clinic and a local museum. When asked why she does so much, she chuckles and matter-of-factly replies, "might as well!"

Her 25 years of involvement in many organizations, including the Women's Club of Tarpon Springs, the New Port Richey Garden Club, the Tarpon Springs Garden Club, the Friends of the Library, the Republican Women's Club of Tarpon Springs, and the Tarpon Springs Historical Society, to name a few, has endeared her to the community. Her involvement in projects for the last quarter century has resulted in countless improvements in the community and benefited many, many residents indeed.

Because of her energy and her example, Odessa has the ability to gather people from diverse backgrounds and unify them by a common goal . . . and has therefore made a beautiful difference in our community. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to join my community members and the Tarpon Springs Historical Society in honoring our own Odessa E. Tevis as an exemplary American volunteer.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, as we return for the beginning of the 1998 legislative session I want to renew my call for action this year on campaign finance reform. Last year, I submitted a daily statement for the official RECORD calling on you to allow a vote on campaign finance reform. Unfortunately, we were not allowed an opportunity to vote on this important issue. I hope that 1998 will be the year we finally respond to the demands of the public, who overwhelmingly want us to fix the current campaign funding system.

In the U.S. Senate, Senator LOTT has promised a vote on this issue before March 5. I applaud his commitment to allowing a vote. I

hope that the leadership in the House will also commit to a date certain. Until then, I will continue my practice of submitting a daily statement to remind the congressional leadership and the public that we have not passed campaign finance reform.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is clear, there is too much money involved in the election campaigns. The influence of money has created the appearance of special interest influence in the democratic process. The voters no longer believe they have a voice in the system. We will not be able to turn around public opinion, and therefore restore the public's confidence in our democracy, until we pass a meaningful campaign finance reform bill.

I urge you to schedule a vote on campaign finance reform on the floor of the House of Representatives. We must act soon. The people of western Wisconsin have told me to continue the fight until you agree to allow a vote. The people will not take "no" for an answer.

HONORING STEPHEN LEBEL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated himself to improving the quality of life in my hometown of Flint, Michigan. On January 23, 1998, Mr. Stephen LeBel will be the guest of honor as family and friends gather to celebrate his lifelong career in public service.

Stephen LeBel has never once hesitated to reach out and help someone in need. In 1970, after graduating from Michigan State University, he found work in the Flint area as an Employment Counselor for the Michigan Employment Security Commission. While with the MESC, Stephen proved to be a valuable resource to Flint residents in the areas of placement services and vocational counseling and training. This led to a two-year stint as a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor for the Michigan Department of Education. In 1975, Stephen began his career with Insight Recovery Center, a nonprofit substance abuse treatment agency. After a short break, Stephen returned to Insight in 1977 as Director of Alcoholism Services. His achievements were recognized when he was named President and Chief Executive Officer in 1980, a position he holds to this day.

Since its inception in 1965, Insight Recovery Center has expanded its scope to include drug abuse and mental health services. This is due in large part to the exceptional leadership of Stephen LeBel. Over the years, Insight has established itself as Michigan's first independent facility to win accreditation by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals Organization. It has consistently been in the forefront of addiction treatment services.

In addition to his work with Insight, Stephen's influence extends throughout the state as well as the nation. He is a co-founder of the Michigan Campaign for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Reform. He has been affiliated with such groups as the Michigan Health and Hospital Association, National Association

of Addiction Treatment Providers, and the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence of Michigan. In the Flint community, Stephen has been associated with the Urban League of Flint and United Way. For all his efforts, he has been recognized by both houses of the Michigan Legislature. His expertise and guidance are much sought after by his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, many people, not only in the city of Flint, have been granted a new lease on life because of the dedication of Stephen LeBel. As it is our duty to preserve and protect the quality and dignity of life for our constituents, let us remember that our task is made easier by people like Stephen. I ask my colleagues in the 105th Congress to join me in acknowledging the accomplishments of Stephen LeBel. We owe him a debt of gratitude.

KNIGHTS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Wilkes-Barre Council No. 302 of the Knights of Columbus on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary. I am pleased to have been asked to participate in this momentous event.

The Knights of Columbus have been active in the Wyoming Valley in my District in Pennsylvania since the organization's founding in 1898. The Organization has served the community in all aspects of religious and civic concerns. In January of that year, a call was sent out to prominent Catholics in the area. The notice read:

To promote sociability and patriotism among Catholic gentlemen of this city, it is proposed to form a Council of the Order of the Knights of Columbus, to be affiliated with the American Catholic organization of that name already existing.

The call was swiftly answered. Preliminary arrangements began for organization. Meetings were held every few days until the first official Council was formed and officers elected. A prominent newspaperman, Thomas P. Ryder was elected to head the council as Grand Knight.

The years to follow were filled with community activity and charitable undertakings. Council 302 had the unique distinction of having organized a complete military unit for active duty in World War I. In addition to the charity and community service activities, the members became involved in fraternal and social activities throughout the years. The Council formed many clubs which are still active to this day.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to join with the community in extending sincere congratulations on the occasion of the Council 302's 100th anniversary. I am also pleased to have had the opportunity to bring this important event to the attention of my colleagues and send my best wishes for a most successful anniversary celebration.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COOKING THE NUMBER TO SELL A SALES TAX?

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we must have the facts to debate the relative merits of alternative tax systems. I commend the following New York Times article to my colleagues and urge them to take a hard look at the math before endorsing the concept of a national sales tax to replace the current income tax.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 23 1998]

THE 23 PERCENT SOLUTION?

(By Robert S. McIntyre, Director, Citizens for Tax Justice)

WASHINGTON.—Suppose a bunch of rich people want to promote a national sales tax to replace the Federal income tax. How do they try to persuade the public to support such a plan? Simple: play with the arithmetic.

Earlier this month, the well-financed group Americans for Fair Taxation, based in Texas, kicked off a sales-tax campaign with a full-page advertisement in several large newspapers. It called for replacing all the main Federal taxes—personal and corporate income taxes, payroll taxes and the estate tax—with a 23 percent national retail sales tax.

According to the group, such a plan would raise exactly as much money as current laws do, while cutting taxes for just about everyone. The group's plan has been implicitly endorsed by Representative Bill Archer, a Republican from Texas, the chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee and a longtime sales-tax fan and income-tax hater.

I was curious about how the group did its arithmetic, so I checked about its Web site—www.fairtax.org—and sent a note to the E-mail address to get further information about the group's calculations.

According to the group's figures, at 1995 levels a new sales tax would have to raise \$1.36 trillion to replace all Federal income taxes, payroll taxes and estate and gift taxes. Under its plan, the group says, taxable spending would be \$4.6 trillion (after accounting for rebates to partly protect lower-income families). So, \$1.36 trillion divided by \$4.6 trillion would be the required sales tax rate. Fine, except that \$1.36 trillion divided by \$4.6 trillion is not 23 percent. It's about 30 percent.

It turns out that the group's purported 23 percent tax rate is misleading and hypothetical. It came up with that number by dividing the sales tax by the cost of a purchase plus the tax. So if the tax on a \$100 purchase is \$30, the group prefers to call it a 23 percent "tax inclusive rate" (\$30 divided by \$130). Ever hear of computing a sales tax like that?

The fact that the group's sales tax, even by its own figures, entails a 30 percent tax rate is only the beginning of the math problems. The group's backup materials also assert that almost a third of its projected sales-tax revenue is supposed to come from taxes the Government will pay to itself. Build a road, pay yourself a tax. Buy some planes for the Air Force, pay yourself some more. And so on.

Unfortunately, that shell game won't work. Without these phantom governmental tax payments, the sales tax rate would have to jump to 42 percent to break even.

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A bit more digging reveals that a quarter of the remaining sales taxes are supposed to be paid on things like church services, free care at veterans hospitals and a variety of hard-to-tax financial services like free checking accounts. If we discount the taxes on these items, the sales tax rate would have to climb to an astronomical 56 percent to break even.

Apparently, the millions of dollars that American for Fair Taxes says it has spent on focus groups and polling have taught it an important lesson: giving people the real facts about a national sales tax is politically disastrous for its proponents. So the group is trying the only other available route: cooking the numbers.

IN HONOR OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF PICO RIVERA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in honor of the 40th anniversary of the City of Pico Rivera. On Thursday, January 29, 1998, residents from the City of Pico Rivera came together at a "City Birthday Party" celebration in honor of this milestone and to inaugurate Pico Rivera's yearlong 40th anniversary festivities.

Following a grass roots movement for incorporation, the neighboring communities of Pico and Rivera decided to join together as an incorporated city. On January 7, 1958, an election was held to select the name of the 61st city incorporated in the County of Los Angeles and to create a City Council-City Manager form of government. On January 29, 1958, the Secretary of State received and filed the election results of the residents of this newly formed city and by resolution of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors the City of Pico Rivera was born.

During the past four decades, the residents of Pico Rivera have grown together as a strong family oriented community. The City's residents are highly motivated, faithful, and unselfishly willing to share their talents and time to build a brighter future for their community. The City provides a variety of programs and services to its residents, who take full ownership in its success. Over the years, citizens of Pico Rivera have remained steadfast and strong in their belief in civic duty. With many proactive youth, senior, veteran and civic groups, Pico Rivera is proud of its over 60,000 friendly citizens.

The City of Pico Rivera has made substantial and significant contributions to the progress and development of Southern California. Located in the center of the City is the former site of the once thriving Ford Auto plant. Now, in that same location is one of our nation's critical links in our national defense, the Northrop-Grumman B-2 Division. Truly the City of Pico Rivera has a long and rich history of local, regional, and national significance.

The birthday celebration was a kick off for the City of Pico Rivera's yearlong family oriented festivities. Entertainment was provided

by children and youth groups in the community. The Ladies Vocal Ensemble from El Rancho High School performed "Las Mañanitas," a Mexican birthday folk song as the community joined in the chorus of "Happy Birthday." Other performances were provided by the nationally acclaimed North Park Middle School Marching Band, a participant in the 1997 Tournament of Roses Parade, South Ranchito Elementary and El Rancho High School Folklorico Dancers, and the Pico Rivera Football for Youth Donnas. The Colors were presented by my fellow veterans of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7734, led by Commander Joe Perez.

In February, banners emblazoned with the colorful 40th Anniversary logo will be installed on street lights along major city thoroughfares. In March, the City's annual "Youthfest" will tie in its art celebration with the City's 40th birthday. A city-wide tree planting program will be kicked off in April, tying in the anniversary celebration with "Earth Day." Discussions are underway for planning a parade and family festival in May. The July 4th fireworks display will carry the anniversary theme as will the "Concert in the Park" summer series in July and August. Junior and business golf tournaments for charity have been proposed as well as a Hispanic cultural event in October. The 40th Anniversary will conclude with the New Year's Gala entitled "The Next Best 40 Years."

Planning the events is the mayor's Select Anniversary Steering Committee chaired by Ms. Terri Bodadilla. Others on the committee who have dedicated their talents and time are Armando Abrego, Stephen Chavez, Charmaine Garcia, Bea Palomarez, and Gregory Salicido.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mayor Bea Proo, Mayor Pro Tem Garth Gardner, Council members Pete Ramirez, Carlos Garcia, and Helen O'Hara, the City staff, community leaders and residents on the occasion of the City of Pico Rivera's 40th Anniversary and send our best wishes for its continued success and prosperity.

THE GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY SYSTEM

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to improve the competitiveness of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system and restore its vitality.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system is a vital transportation corridor for the United States. The Seaway connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean and makes it possible to ship manufactured products from our industrial Midwest directly to overseas markets. Benefits of efficient operations of this transportation route are not limited to the Great Lakes region but extend throughout the United States. Congress recognized the broader impacts and, accordingly, designated the Great Lakes as America's fourth sea coast in 1970.

The Great Lakes region, and international markets, recognized the system's potential, as evidenced by the sharp rise in vessel and cargo traffic through the Seaway immediately after its opening in 1959. Unfortunately, that potential was never fulfilled. The upward trend in cargo traffic peaked around 1977-79. It has since declined in part as a result of a nationwide economic recession that hit the manufacturing sector particularly hard, and in part due to capacity constraints imposed by the Seaway.

Locks on the Seaway and the Great Lakes were built as long ago as 1895. New locks constructed for the Seaway between the mid- and late-1950s as authorized by Congress in 1954 were built to the same size as those completed in 1932. Locks and connecting channels were limited to 27 feet of draft. Because vessel size has grown over time, Seaway facilities were too small on its opening day to service the commercial fleet then in existence. Today, they are capable of accommodating only about 30% of the world's commercial fleet. An undersized Seaway that denies large, specialized, and efficient vessels access to the system will prevent U.S. products, especially those from the Great Lakes region, from competing effectively in the global economy.

In addition to declining traffic, inadequate investment in Seaway infrastructure caused the mix of cargoes shipped through the system to be transformed from one that was diverse to one composed largely of low volume commodities. Although the trend of cargo tonnage through the system turned up once again in 1993, current cargo mix consists of essentially steel coming to the Great Lakes region from abroad, grains going overseas, and iron ore moving from one port to another within the region. Since the late 1980s, industrial manufacturing in the United States has recovered through investment in technology and corporate restructuring. Industrial production is flourishing once more in the Great Lakes region; Midwest economies are booming. Yet, only a small volume of high value finished goods move through the system. The Great Lakes region, therefore, is unable to fully participate in this resurgence of economic strength due to limitations in the Seaway's capacity.

For the past year I have been working closely with interested parties in the Great Lakes maritime transportation community and the infrastructure investment finance sector throughout the United States and Canada to develop a proposal to allow the Seaway to reach its full potential, to guarantee the future viability of the Seaway, and to continue the economic development of the Great Lakes region.

The bill I am introducing today, the Binational Great Lakes-Seaway Enhancement Act of 1998, developed in concert with the Honorable Joe Comuzzi, a dear friend of mine and a member of the Canadian Parliament whose district (Riding) is adjacent to mine, would establish the foundation, create the conditions, and provide the resources to permit the system to achieve its full potential. The bill would authorize the creation of a binational authority to operate and maintain the Seaway. It would also provide for the establishment of a non-federal credit facility to offer financial and

other assistance to the Seaway and Great Lakes maritime communities for transportation-related capital investments.

Specifically, the legislation would establish a binational governmental St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation by combining the existing, separate U.S. and Canadian agencies which operate each country's Seaway facilities. It would require the Corporation's top management to run the Seaway in a business-like manner. It would transfer Seaway employees and the operating authority of Seaway assets to the Corporation. It would provide labor protection for current U.S. Seaway employees, whether or not they transfer to the Corporation. It would offer incentives for employment and pay based on job performance. It would set forth a process for the Corporation to become financially self sufficient. At the same time, it would provide the United States with ample oversight authority over the Corporation.

Through merger of the two national Seaway agencies into a single binational authority, we could eliminate duplication and streamline operations. Improved efficiency would reduce government's cost of operating the Seaway. At the same time, a unified Seaway agency would reduce regulatory burden and help cut the sailing time of ships through the system. This latter efficiency improvement would positively affect the bottom line of Seaway users. All of these efficiencies would make the system a more competitive and viable transportation route for international commerce.

The Great Lakes and the Seaway should be considered as an integrated system in maritime transportation. Improvements to the Seaway infrastructure alone would not be sufficient to deal with the efficiency and competitiveness problems facing the Great Lakes-Seaway system. On the contrary, improvements to the Seaway, for example, could stress the capacity of ports on the Great Lakes. A comprehensive approach is necessary to address the system's investment needs.

My legislation, therefore, would provide for the establishment of a Great Lakes Development Bank. It would outline in broad terms the structure of Bank membership. To insure no taxpayer liability, this legislation would prohibit the United States and the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation from becoming members of the Bank. It would specify eligible projects for financial and other assistance from the Bank. It would define the forms of such assistance. It would require recipients of Bank assistance, states or provinces in which such recipients are located, contractors for projects financed with Bank assistance, and localities in which such contractors are located to become Bank members to broaden the Bank's membership base. It would establish an initial capitalization level for the Bank, and would provide as U.S. contributions \$100 million in direct loan and up to \$500 million in loan commitments that could be drawn upon to meet the Bank's credit obligations. It would set interest on U.S. loans to the Bank at rates equal to the current average yield on outstanding Treasury debts of similar maturity plus administrative costs to preclude taxpayer subsidy to the Bank. It would allow the United States to call loans to the Bank if the Bank is not complying with the objectives of this legislation and would provide specific

limitations on United States' liability to protect our interests.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation is intended to make the Great Lakes-Seaway system a more efficient, competitive, and viable transportation route. Such a system will enable our manufacturers to bring their goods to the world market at reduced cost, making their products more competitive in the global economy. This is a sensible bill; it is a good-government bill. We should all support it. I will be sending out a Dear Colleague letter seeking co-sponsors for the bill. I hope Members will offer their support and join me in moving this legislation forward. This proposal should be enacted this year.

THE MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF
ACT OF 1998 AND THE TAXPAYER
CHOICE ACT OF 1998

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, in 1994, the American public spoke loudly and clearly about their dissatisfaction with the direction Washington was headed. Their voice came in the form of an historic change of control in both the House and Senate from the Democratic, to the Republic Party. It was that election that brought the President to proclaim in his State of the Union in 1995 that the era of big government was over. But for how long?

It seems clear here in 1998 that he would like to bring that era back. In his State of the Union address, the President outlined his policy goals. Now that his budget is out, we know his ideas translate into some \$150 billion in new Washington spending. Most of us can agree with his goals. They include important priorities like caring for and educating our children, to providing health care for an aging population. These are important issues. On that we all agree.

However, the differences are clear in trying to determine how best to achieve those goals—particularly in the context of a potential revenue surplus. The President's programs mark an incredibly expansive reach by the federal government into the lives of Americans. At the same time, he seems remarkably inconsistent as he refers to reserving a potential surplus for Social Security, while on the other hand talking about increasing the size and reach of government by \$150 billion in new Washington spending and bigger government. While I agree Congress must begin to restore the Social Security Trust Fund, the juxtaposition of saving and spending sends mixed signals to me and to the American public.

I believe there is a responsible public policy approach to dealing with any potential surplus. Accordingly, I am cosponsoring Congressman MARK NEUMANN's H.R. 2191, the National Debt Repayment Act, which is consistent with a number of important policy objectives. The Neumann legislation would apportion any potential surplus in three ways. First, it would allocate two thirds of any surplus to paying off debt and restoring the various federal trust funds—including Social Security, transpor-

tation and environmental trust funds. The final third would go toward reducing taxes on hard working Americans.

H.R. 2191 further puts into place a systematic plan to completely retire our \$5.5 trillion debt over the next 30 years. The plan establishes that spending be 1 percent less than the government collects in revenue every year and applying that 1 percent surplus to paying down debt. Assuming moderate economic growth rates, we can be completely debt free by 2026. In addition to winning the war on drugs, that would be the most important thing we could do for our children and grandchildren. Paying down the debt also would free up the nearly \$250 billion Congress appropriates every year just to pay interest on our \$5.5 trillion debt.

Moreover, the National Debt Repayment Act would allow us to actually give something back to the taxpayers of this country. After all, it is their money.

The plan certainly seems reasonable. If the President is able to build \$150 billion in new Washington spending into his budget, it would necessarily follow that Congress and the President could give that money back to the taxpayers. The best solution to helping working families deal with tough issues like child care is to let them keep more of what they earn, and allow them to choose how to address this important need. The President's proposal tends toward employing Uncle Sam as your children's nanny. His plan would have Washington determine which children and which child care providers receive Washington's assistance. Who would you rather have raising your kids, the federal government or the American family? The answer seems easy to me.

If you give some inside the Beltway long enough, they try to create a risk free society. They would have the government guarantee child care, education, health care, jobs, income, retirement, and big screen televisions. But the cost will be high. There will be a corresponding decrease in freedom and more and more taxes to pay for all that so-called security.

There is a better way, and that is to say to the people of this country: We trust your judgement. We believe you are capable of caring for your children and making good decisions about their future. We believe that as a matter of principle, America is infinitely better off when families are making decisions rather than bureaucrats. In the same way we believe that America is infinitely better off when parents are teaching values rather than bureaucrats.

The president was clear in his State of the Union address how he feels about tax relief. He wants relief targeted. I find that troubling. Why? Because targeted tax relief creates winners and losers. Every tax break he mentioned is targeted. However, we should strive toward a more perfect union by looking for ways to allow all Americans—irrespective of marital status, age, or heritage—to participate in the benefits of the greater freedom that comes with lower taxes. We should strive to make all taxpayers equal under the law.

Furthermore, we should take a consistent approach to making the tax code simpler. Too many relief proposals further complicate the

tax code. Such efforts do not take us down the road toward making government less intrusive and more user friendly.

For these reasons, I am proud my friend from Washington, Congresswoman JENNIFER DUNN, has joined me in introducing two pieces of tax relief legislation that I believe will serve as alternatives to the new Washington spending in the President's budget. At the same time, these bills are consistent with the dual goals of distributing tax relief in a broad and even fashion, while not adding to an inordinately complicated tax code.

Both Democrats and Republicans in Congress that sincerely want to lower the tax burden on working families should be 100 percent behind these two bills. The bills do not target behavior and do not contain gimmickry or loopholes. The bills represent plain and simple common sense. The first bill addresses the issue of bracket creep by allowing working Americans to make more money before they fall into the higher tax bracket. It lowers taxes by raising the income threshold at which the 28 percent tax bracket would apply. Simply put, more income of working Americans would be subject to the 15 percent tax bracket rather than the much higher 28 percent bracket.

This legislation would help Americans who are achieving success and, as a consequence, have graduated from the 15 percent tax bracket to the higher 28 percent tax bracket. Due to bracket creep, 28 cents of each additional dollar they earn now goes to the federal government. Talk about a disincentive to improving your lot in life. Under our legislation, many of these hard working people will have an incentive to continue to be hard working people. How? They would be liberated from the higher tax rate on each additional dollar they earn. The real beauty is the legislation gives no preference based on status, marital or otherwise. Presently, the higher 28 percent tax rate begins to apply to a single person making more than \$25,350. Our legislation would raise that threshold to \$35,000. For heads of household, the 28 percent rate starts at \$33,950. We would raise that to \$52,600. For married couples, the 28 percent rate starts at \$42,350. We would raise it to \$70,000.

According to the Tax Foundation, over 29,000,000 filers would see their taxes lowered under this proposal, with the average savings of approximately \$1,200 per filer. Over 10 million filers would move out of the 28 percent bracket to the 15 percent. Again, this initiative represents an infinitely better approach to assisting families with their child care needs than the discriminatory Washington-knows-best approach embodied in the President's plan. A \$1,200 tax cut could pay for sixteen weeks of child care, four car payments, up to three months of housing bills, or fourteen weeks of grocery bills. That is real help for working families.

The Taxpayer Choice Act would raise the personal exemption from \$2,700 to \$3,400. Again, this simple change would reduce taxable income by \$700 and allow them the freedom to choose how best to use the benefit of their tax reduction. This legislation would deliver broad based relief to taxpayers in the lower and middle income ranges.

This change is straightforward and easy to calculate. For someone in the 15 percent tax

bracket, the benefit would result in an estimated savings of \$100, or for a family of four, \$400. That reduction gives taxpayers a choice of spending on what is the approximate equivalent of five weeks of child care, a car payment, housing payment, or five weeks of grocery bills. That's real relief and those are real life choices. For someone in the 28 percent tax bracket, that's \$200 per individual, or \$800 per family of four. That return could be used for ten weeks of child care, almost ten weeks of grocery bills, three car payments of a couple of housing payments. As is true today, the deduction would phase out for wage earners whose incomes exceed \$124,500.

Let me reiterate an important point. We agree with the president that working families in America need relief. However, the President has mistakenly interpreted that need as a request for more Washington spending. We, on the other hand, know that what working families are really asking for is not more federal government, but relief from more federal government.

American families, we have heard you. We agree with you that your family should not have to sacrifice one more dime of your hard earned money to build new government bureaucracies that will further undermine your ability to care for yourself and your family. We will stand with you. The bills we have introduced today make it abundantly clear that no surplus government revenues should go to more government in Washington. Rather, they should go into your pocket. That's common sense government.

The legislation I introduced today should also fit nicely with what I believe ought to be a reality before the turn of the century, and that is a new tax code that is simple and fair. Americans waste too much time and money filling out tax returns. It is a dream for lobbyists, lawyers, and tax preparers. It is a nightmare for the American taxpayer. Ultimately, the only way to get real reform is to kill the beast and start over. Every time Congress starts chipping around the edges like we did last summer, we make the code more complicated. We now have some 480 different forms, 6,000 pages, and 34 and one half pounds. It is time to say, "Enough already."

Reform will not be easy. There is tremendous internal resistance to changing the status quo. But it must be done. Some certified public accountants from South Dakota were in my office last week and they agreed. That profession probably is in the best position to benefit from the complexity of the code, and they agree that the current code is an abomination.

The two bills I have introduced today are consistent with a simpler, fairer approach to the tax code. At the same time, I hope these bills would begin the discussion about replacing the code with a view of taxation that invites all Americans to participate in the benefits of a growing economy that will spur investment and create jobs by limiting taxes and minimizing the burden of tax compliance.

These are our goals, and I look forward to working with this Congress to making them become a reality. To that end, I ask for your support of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1997 DELPHOS ST. JOHN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE OHIO DIVISION VI FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding group of student-athletes from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This past fall, the Delphos St. John's High School football team completed a truly memorable season by winning the Ohio High School Athletic Association Division VI State Championship.

The 1997 Delphos St. John's High School football team demonstrated that, with a great deal of hard work, dedication to the task at hand, and with a strong sense of commitment, you can realize your dreams and make them come true.

The Delphos St. John's football team achieved more this past year than any other football team in the school's history by winning its first ever State Football Championship. The Blue Jays football team capped off a perfect 14-0 season by defeating second-ranked Norwalk St. Paul 42-28 in the Division VI state championship game.

Under the guidance of Head Coach Vic Whiting, the Blue Jays realized a life-long dream, through a great deal of hard-fought success. Their willingness to sacrifice for each other, to find the extra energy needed to produce a champion is a true testament to the unwavering loyalty that each player has for the team. The unselfish attitude of the Delphos St. John's Blue Jays is certainly a good example of what can be accomplished when people work together for a common goal.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Coach Vic Whiting and the 1997 Division VI State Champions, the Delphos St. John's High School Blue Jays. I would urge all of my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to an outstanding team.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE WALTER JONES

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Walter Jones of the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina. Judge Jones has been the Columbia Magistrate since 1976. It is on the occasion of his retirement that we pay tribute to his 22 years of tireless involvement in the community surrounding the Capitol city of South Carolina.

Judge Jones is a champion of community involvement. His community service includes membership on the Financial Board of Sickle Cell Anemia, the Board of Judicial Standards, the United Way Board and Board of Directors of the Boys Clubs of Greater Columbia. He is

also Treasurer of a Pop Warner Football League and past President of Logan and Withers Elementary School P.T.A. Through his involvement with these various organizations, Judge Jones has emerged as a role model for the community at large. Judge Jones can be heard sharing these words of wisdom with young and old alike: "You can be anything that you want to be."

Judge Jones is currently an active member of Bethlehem Baptist Church. He is a member of Bethlehem's Board of Trustees and has served for several years as its Chairman. His favorite Bible scripture is John 3:16 "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son. That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Judge Jones was born in Eufaula, Alabama. He has attended several institutions of higher learning which include: Texas Central State College, University of Maryland, the National Judicial College, University of Nevada, and American Academy of Judicial Education.

After serving twenty years in the United States Army he retired and settled in Columbia, South Carolina. He is married to Janet Ann Sims, Jones. They are the parents of Walter, Jr., Maurice, Jeannie, and Donna and they have two grandchildren, Christopher and Joseph Gilbert.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Judge Jones for his community involvement and support throughout the years, and I ask you to join with me in extending best wishes to him for a fulfilling retirement.

WELCOMING SENEGAL TO LOUISIANA

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to extend a warm welcome to Paul Ndong, Mayor of Joal-Fadiouth, Senegal, West Africa, and his delegation as they visit their sister city, Baker, Louisiana.

Sharing similar traits such as their French heritage, seaside ports and a love for life, Louisiana and Senegal have several things in common. So, it is only natural that the town of Joal-Fadiouth and the town of Baker should select each other to be sister cities. As a result of a visit from Baker Mayor Bobby Simpson to Senegal last year, the mayor of Joal-Fadiouth, Mayor Paul Ndong, will visit Baker, Louisiana, this week and complete the ceremonial bridge that will formally unite these two cities. I am excited about this newly forged friendship and look forward to the promising partnership which stands to grow.

As these two cities continue to cultivate their friendships, I am confident that residents of both Baker and Joal-Fadiouth will gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of each other's culture and identities. Through education, scientific, economic development and cultural exchanges, the citizens of both of these cities have the tremendous opportunity to learn more about another country through exciting and interactive means. These real, hands-on experiences will bridge the geographical gap between Baker and Joal-

Fadiouth and bring a land which was at once both foreign and distant, closer to home.

So, as Mayor Paul Ndong travels through Baker, I wish him the warmest welcome and hope that he enjoys and learns much from his stay. And in the tradition of our shared French heritage, I would like to say *soyez les bienvenus à la Louisiana—faites comme chez vous*.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES WOODSON
ON WINNING THE 1997 HEISMAN
TROPHY AWARD

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding gentleman from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Mr. Charles Woodson. Charles is the recipient of the 1997 Heisman Trophy, given each year by the Downtown Athletic Club to college football's most outstanding player.

Charles Woodson, who led the University of Michigan Wolverine Football Team to a perfect 12-0 record this past year, and the school's first National Football Championship in almost 50 years, is the first and only defensive football player ever to win the Heisman Trophy.

Charles Woodson, whose hometown is Fremont, Ohio in Sandusky County, broke quite a few Buckeye hearts when he chose to play football at Michigan instead of The Ohio State University. In fact, in arguably one of his finest performances of the year, Charles nearly single-handedly defeated the Buckeyes in Michigan's 20-14 victory.

Charles Woodson's success, both on and off the field, is a demonstration to all of us that hard work, determination, and commitment to excellence can truly have an impact on our lives. He is a prime example that good deeds are rewarded.

Not only by becoming the first and only defensive football player to win the Heisman trophy, but with his positive attitude and strong work ethic, Charles Woodson is helping to redefine how college football players are judged.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Woodson is a truly gifted athlete, a team player, and a good person. I would urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the 1997 Heisman Trophy winner, from Fremont, Ohio, Mr. Charles Woodson.

IN HONOR OF THE DEDICATION
CEREMONY OF "THE
MONTEBELLO SENIOR CITIZEN
CENTER ALEX ESQUIVEL COM-
PLEX"

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the dedication of the City of Montebello's Senior Citizen Center Alex Esquivel Complex.

The Complex has been named after Mr. Alex Esquivel in recognition of his tireless and heartfelt dedication to the City of Montebello and its residents.

Today, the City of Montebello will host a special dedication ceremony in tribute to Alex for his over 30 years of caring service to the residents of Montebello, as an employee and resident of Montebello. To many in Montebello, Alex is known for doing the impossible in his relentless effort to assist those in need of shelter, food, counsel, or simply friendship.

Throughout his years with the City of Montebello, Alex has founded and sponsored countless programs for youth and seniors. Among the programs he has sponsored or founded in Montebello include: the Summer Youth Employment Program; Montebello Ponytail Softball Association; Azteca Head Start Preschool Program; Montebello Co-Ed Softball League; Association of Foster Parents; Girls Basketball League; Montebello Baseball Association; Boy Scouts of America; Girl Scouts of America; Careers for Older Americans; American Red Cross; American Legion Post #272; Lions Club; Rotary Club; Optimist Club; Sorooptimist Club; Kiwanis Club; Ensenada Sister City Association; Senior Citizens Affairs Committee; juvenile diversion programs; family counseling; individual and group counseling; nutrition programs; and domestic violence programs.

For his years of exemplary service in the community he has received the City of Montebello's Career Contribution Award, he has served as the Grand Marshall of the Montebello Royale Parade, named the American Legion Man of the Year and the Montebello Boy Scouts of America Good Scout of the Year, and he has received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Alumni Association of the University of Mexico City.

On Friday, January 30, 1998, Alex Esquivel celebrated his 71st birthday. He resides in Montebello with his wife Rachel. They have four sons, Alex Jr., Ted, Robert, David and 10 grandchildren. He is a veteran of the Korean Conflict, former middleweight boxing champion, and the first American of Mexican descent drafted by the National Football League, having played for the Baltimore Colts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Alex Esquivel, one of our nation's true heroes, for his lifetime of service to our country, his community and his neighbors as the City of Montebello dedicates the Montebello Senior Citizen Center Alex Esquivel Complex.

TRIBUTE TO THE SENECA COUNTY
PORK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding community organization from Ohio's Fifth Congressional

District. On Sunday, February 1, 1998, the Seneca County Pork Producers Association will be celebrating its 50th Anniversary.

During all of its 50-year history, the Seneca County Pork Producers has demonstrated the highest commitment to the profession of farming, the agriculture industry, and to the community and residents of the Seneca County area.

As a resident of Old Fort, Ohio, in Seneca County, I have come to know the various members and leaders of the Seneca County Pork Producers. Those individuals are my friends, neighbors, and colleagues. They are always willing to lend a hand to folks who are in need, and give selflessly to the entire community.

It is an outstanding achievement that, after 50 years of dedication, the Seneca County Pork Producers continue to look into the future with a tremendous amount of enthusiasm to what is sure to be another half century of success. By keeping pace with the improvements and overall changes in their profession, the Pork Producers have maintained the highest sense of responsibility to its members, and to the surrounding area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to 50 years of achievement of the Seneca County Pork Producers, and in wishing them much success in the coming years.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGGS V. ELLIOTT
PLAINTIFFS, CLARENDON COUN-
TY, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me during Black History month to honor a group of genuine American heroes. I rise to pay tribute to the original plaintiffs of *Briggs v. Elliott*. The heroism of these 20 individuals has changed both our country's past and future in a positive way.

While many have studied the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, few have heard the story of the individuals who questioned the status quo in a small South Carolina county. Beginning in 1947 with a community's desire to provide bus transportation for African American children who were then walking to school, these individuals and their supporters embarked on a journey that would change the texts of history books forever.

In 1949, 107 Clarendon County citizens signed a petition to the local school board that pushed beyond the transportation issue and asked for equal education for African American children. After both denials and refusals to act from the local school board, twenty of those courageous signers went on to become plaintiffs in *Briggs v. Elliott* in 1950. These petitioners risked their well being, many lost jobs and some were forced to move away from their families because they dared to take a stand against the "separate but equal" doctrine in the south.

The South Carolina District Court ruled against the petitioners by denying their plea

for desegregation of the schools in 1951. After a second negative hearing in 1952, *Briggs v. Elliott* found its way from Clarendon County, South Carolina to the United States Supreme Court. Upon being placed on the Supreme Court's calendar, *Briggs v. Elliott* was not alone. There were four other desegregation cases from Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The Court ended 1952 with a split decision on the five cases that became known as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.

Late in 1953, the Supreme Court convened to hear final rearguments in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. By early 1954, the Court had written a final opinion. On May 17 at 12:52 p.m., Chief Justice Warren announced that the court had reversed the "separate but equal" doctrine by ruling unanimously that segregated schools were unconstitutional. The opinion reads in part, "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place." Warren went on to say, "Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs . . . deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Although the early political wars surrounding *Briggs v. Elliott* were lost, these 20 plaintiffs were the foundation on which the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* was based to eventually win the battle of public, desegregated education in our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join with me and pay tribute to the 20 plaintiffs in *Briggs v. Elliott* who are indeed American heroes.

Harry Briggs, Anne Gibson, Mose Oliver, Bennie Parson, Edward Ragin, William Ragin, Luchriser Richardson, Lee Richardson, James H. Bennett, and Mary Oliver.

Willie M. Stukes, G. H. Henry, Robert Georgia, Rebecca Richburg, Gabriel Tyndal, Susan Lawson, Frederick Oliver, Onetha Bennett, Hazel Ragin, and Henry Scott.

SAFE FOOD ACTION PLAN ACT

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Safe Food Action Plan Act, a bill that will set a national priority for food safety by focusing on prevention and rapid response. The Safe Food Action Plan has been built upon the four pillars of research, consumer education, technology transfer programs, and a federal Rapid Response Team.

I am proud of our Nation's reputation for providing its citizens with the safest food supply in the world. The high standard set by our country is the product of the combined efforts of our agricultural community, researchers and scientists, processors, consumer educators, the business community, state and local governments, and federal regulators. The Safe Food Action Plan recognizes that it is only through this kind of teamwork, from farm to table, that we can continue to guarantee families the food they feed their children is safe.

I am pleased to introduce a bill that represents not only the direction I think this coun-

try needs, to guarantee the safety of its food, but the plan the experts believe should be pursued. While drafting the Safe Food Action Plan, I enlisted the help of the food safety community and created the Food Safety Advisory Committee. Membership of the Advisory Committee included scientists and researchers, educators, producers, processors, public health officials, and technology companies. I am especially grateful to the National Food Safety and Toxicology Center at Michigan State University, and its director, Dr. Robert Hollingworth, for hosting the Advisory Committee meetings.

One change identified by the Advisory Committee as being critical for food safety, is the ability for the Secretary of Agriculture to promote multi-disciplinary and integrated research. The science of food safety is a complex pursuit and research institutions need to work together to solve life-threatening problems. The Safe Food Action Plan encourages this type of integrated research at USDA.

The Safe Food Action Plan redirects existing resources at the Department of Agriculture to focus on initiatives that focus on food safety. I was surprised to discover that food safety is not already listed as a priority for such programs as the Fund for Rural America, nor is it listed as a priority for research and consumer education programs funded through Research, Education, and Extension. The Safe Food Action Plan closes the gaps and makes food safety an important component of these programs.

Technology is an important weapon in the war against pathogens. The Safe Food Action Plan amends the Cooperative Research and Development program at USDA (CRADA) to include food safety technology as a priority. In the CRADA program, USDA conducts high risk research that might not be undertaken by private industry but which is needed for the public good. Once the technology is developed, the USDA enters into partnerships with business to bring the ground-breaking research to the market. A wonderful example of cutting-edge food safety technology is the rapid E. coli test developed by the Neogen company, located in my district in Lansing, Michigan. By highlighting food safety as a priority, the Safe Food Action Plan guarantees that the latest and best technology will be available for our nation in defense of public health.

While most of the Safe Food Action Plan focuses on prevention, we all understand that food emergencies may still happen and the government must be prepared. The Safe Food Action Plan creates a federal Rapid Response Team that will be ready to strike when public health is in danger. Rather than adding a layer of bureaucracy, the Safe Food Action Plan focuses existing resources within the federal government toward the combined efforts of the Rapid Response Team. Using the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a model, the Safe Food Action Plan instructs the Secretary of Agriculture to integrate his emergency response plan with the efforts of other agencies in developing the Food Safety Rapid Response Team.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to make a technical clarification. After submitting a very similar bill last week, I

discovered that the name of my bill was almost identical to one introduced last year by my colleague, Vic FAZIO. Out of courtesy to my colleague and to avoid confusion regarding our bills I am reintroducing my bill with its official short title today. In future debates and deliberations, please refer to my bill by its new title, the Safe Food Action Plan.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1997 LIBERTY CENTER FOOTBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE OHIO DIVISION V FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding group of student-athletes from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This past fall, the Liberty Center High School football team completed a truly memorable season by winning the Ohio High School Athletic Association Division V State Championship.

The 1997 Liberty Center High School football team demonstrated that, with a great deal of hard work, with dedication to the task at hand, and with a strong sense of commitment, you can realize your dreams and make them come true.

The Liberty Center football team achieved more this past year than any other football team in the school's history by winning its first ever State Football Championship. The Tiger Football Team capped off a perfect 14-0 season by easily defeating Amanda Clearcreek in the Division V state championship game held in Massillon, Ohio. The 49-8 victory is the culmination of an effort that started four years ago, when, unfortunately, Liberty Center lost in the title game.

Under the guidance and leadership of Head Coach Rex Lingruen, the Tigers realized a lifelong dream, through a great deal of hard-fought success. As a result of the team's unwavering loyalty for each other, the dedication and commitment to Coach Lingruen, and the enthusiasm they have for the game of football, the 1997 season ended in victory. The unselfish attitude of the Liberty Center Tigers is certainly a good example of what can be accomplished when people work together for a common goal.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Coach Rex Lingruen and the 1997 Division V State Football Champions, the Liberty Center High School Tigers. I would urge all of my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to an outstanding team.

TRIBUTE TO MACK WILLIE RHODES

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a pillar in our community, Mr.

Mack Willie Rhodes of Sumter, South Carolina.

Mr. Rhodes has offered tireless assistance to his community for many years. He spends valuable time visiting the sick and continually offers assistance to his neighbors, friends, and family.

Mr. Rhodes became a member of Melina Presbyterian Church in 1915 and is now their oldest member. He currently serves as an Elder in his church and was a Sunday School Superintendent for many years. He also taught Sunday school at the Goodwill Presbyterian Church. Aside from his church membership, he has been a member of Masonic Lodge Golden Gate No. 73 since 1948.

Mr. Rhodes was born in Sardinia, South Carolina, on February 25, 1898, to Robert and Adranna Olivia Williams Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is the second oldest of 15 children. Family, good values, and good living are Mr. Rhodes' most cherished possessions. At an early age he married Annie Elizabeth Rhodes (deceased). They had 14 children—Calvin Oliver Rhodes, John Tillman Rhodes, Adranna Oliver Cooper, Susanna H. Hannibal, Annie Elizabeth Muldrow, Hattie Jane Burgess, Mack Willie Rhodes, Sam J. Rhodes, Daisy B. Sims, Willie Rhodes, Albert Rhodes, Viola Rhodes Montgomery, MacArthur Rhodes, and Paul Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes later married Ms. Carrie Smith Rhodes (deceased), who brought two children to his union—Maggie and Johnny Smith. He proudly carries the title of great great-grandfather and is affectionately ad-

dressed as "Papa" by his eight surviving children, 36 surviving grandchildren, 39 surviving great-grandchildren and 10 surviving great great-grandchildren. Mr. Rhodes' favorite past time is reading the Bible. His favorite Bible scripture is the 23rd Chapter of Psalms. Mr. Rhodes lives by a motto, "Treat others as you would have them to treat you."

On Saturday, February 14, 1998, family and friends will gather in celebration of Mr. Rhodes 100th birthday. Please join me in wishing Mr. Mack Willie Rhodes a prosperous and happy birthday. Mr. Rhodes is truly a living example of the American spirit that our country's flag represents.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1997 DEFIANCE
HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM
ON WINNING THE OHIO DIVISION
II FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding group of student-athletes from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This past fall, the Defiance High School Football Team completed a truly memorable season by winning the Ohio High School Ath-

letic Association Division II State Championship.

The 1997 Defiance High School Bulldog Football Team demonstrated that, with a great deal of hard work, dedication to the task at hand and to each other, and a strong sense of commitment, you can realize your dreams and make them come true.

The Defiance Football Team achieved more this past year than any other football team in the school's history by winning its first ever State Football Championship. The Bulldog Football Team capped off a perfect 14-0 season by defeating Uniontown Lake in the Division II state championship game held in Massillon, Ohio.

Under the guidance of Head Coach Jerry Buti, the Bulldogs realized a life-long dream through a great deal of hard-fought success. Their willingness to sacrifice for each other, to dig deep within themselves to find the extra energy needed to produce a champion is a true testament to the unwavering loyalty that each player has for the team. The unselfish attitude of the Defiance Bulldogs is certainly a good example of what can be accomplished when people work together for a common goal.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Coach Jerry Buti and the 1997 Division II State Champions, the Defiance High School Bulldogs. I would urge all of my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to an outstanding team.